Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, April 16, 1823. No. 1715.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 25th day of April Instant, will commence the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort, of all and every the Goods, Chattels, and Effects of the said Defendant, consisting of Shop goods, Glass ware, Silver and Plated ware, and various other articles, Wine, Brandy, and several other kinds of Spiritous Liquors, Beer, &c. &c. A corrected and particular list of the said Defendants extensive and valuable Personal property is preparing, and shall be made known to the Public as soon as possible.

H. GRAY.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
15th April 1823.

Mr, Francis Lugrin,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that in consequence of the death of his late Partner MR. J. S. WATSON, he has admitted his Son FRANCIS JOHN LUGRIN a Partner in his Concerns, to have effect from the 7th February last, and the business will be conducted on the usual terms, under the firm of LUGRIN, SON AND CO.

Mr. Lugrin takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks for the very liberal support the late firm has been honoured with, and hopes that, by strict care and attention the present will merit a continuation of the same favours.

Bombay, 12th April 1823.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co. beg to announce their having been appointed Agents for the "Oriental Life Insurance Company," of Calcutta, and that they are ready to attend to such Policies as may be presented to them for renewal, as also to be the medium of forwarding applications for new Insurances, and of the receipt, and delivery of the Policies.

A Prospectus of the Institution, with a table of the rates of Premium, may be had on application at their Office in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

28th Calcutta Lottery.

THE following TICKETS sold at Bombay in the above LOTTERY, and drawn Prizes, will be paid by the Subscribers at the Exchange of 106 Bombay Rupees, per 100 Siccas, less the stipulated discount of 12 per Cent or they will be received in Exchange for TICKETS in the Twenty ninth LOTTERY, if presented to them within two months from this date.

VIZ.

Nos.	601	605	613	617	627	628
634	635	644	647	648	649	1310
1312	1317	1325	1328	1336	1340	1341
1343	4603	4616	4621	4623	4625	4639
4641	4642	4646	4650	5202	5206	5212
5215	5220	5221	5226	5231	5232	5233
5239	5244	5803	5814	5827	5834	5838
5841	5843	5846	5849	and	5850.	

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

RAMPART ROW
9th April 1823.

Scheme OF THE 29th Calcutta Lottery

1	Prize of	1,00,000
1	Ditto of	60,000
1	Ditto of	40,000
1	Ditto of	30,000
1	Ditto of	20,000
6	Ditto of 10,000 each	60,000
10	Ditto of 5,000 each	50,000
15	Ditto of 2,000 each	30,000
35	Ditto of 1,000 each	35,000
50	Ditto of 500 each	25,000
1200	Ditto of 125 each	1,50,000
1321	PRIZES.	
4679	BLANKS.	

6,000 TICKETS AT 100 RS. EACH, 6,00,000

A deduction of Twelve per Cent, will be made from all the Prizes for the improvement of Calcutta, and the expences of the Lottery.

The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, Thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

The 1200 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel will be entitled to the 1200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

The capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees will be a floating Prize, on the last day of drawing, and that of Sicca Rupees 60,000 from the Commencement of the Sixth Day.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st July next, and is to be completed in twelve days Drawing, so as to be finished on or before the 28th August.

For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay will be authorised to discharge the Prizes which may be drawn amongst the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within Two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any Prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

J. TROTTER, *Superintendent.*

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1823.

Tickets in the above LOTTERY for sale at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, & Co. at Rs. 130 each.

RAMPART ROW
9th April 1823.

THAT Packet are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and St. Helena by the Ship Triump; to be closed on Saturday next the 19th Instant, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening.

W. GORDON,
Act. Post Master Gen.

Bombay Gen. Post Office.
15th April 1823.

For Private Sale.

A COMMODIOUS
AND
FAST SAILING SCHOONER,

Brig Rigged,

and

COMPLETE IN STORES.

SHE was built at Cochin, at 1817-18, and having lately undergone the most ample repairs, is now ready for sea. Price Rs. 2,500. If not sold in one month from this date, she will Sail for Calcutta. Further particulars may be known by applying at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 9th April 1823.

Mr. Higgs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
At his Stables,
THIS DAY,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
A LOT OF

Arabian

and
PERSIAN

HORSES,

THE whole of which will be knocked down without reserve.

Bombay 16th April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

SOME Choice Madeira, in Pipe (matured London Particular) from the respectable House of Murdock, Yuille, Wardrope & Co. of Madeira.

Bombay April 16th 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
This Day, Wednesday the 16th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

AN Invoice of imitation Cashmere Shawls of approved Patterns. An Invoice of Saddlery with spare articles of sorts.

(The above have been recently imported.)

Plated Candlesticks with Shades, Glass ware of descriptions, Stationary.

AND

A quantity of Champagne, French Claret, Rum, &c. part of the Estate of a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 16th April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday the 19th Instant,
BY ORDER OF THOSE CONCERNED.
Part of the

Stock in Trade

OF THE LATE FIRM OF
Messrs. Lugrin and Watson,
ON THEIR PREMISES,
NEAR ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,

CONSISTING of Watches, Jewellery, Cloth, Hosiery, Stationery, Silk, Epaulettes and Lace, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The future days of sale will be duly advertised.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH;

And the goods to be cleared away in three days from the date of sale, otherwise the lots will he resold at the risk of first purchaser, he forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses.

Bombay 16th April 1823.

For Sale.

A LARGE Single Poled Tent, Carpets, Blinds, a Camp Table, and a small Tent.—Further particulars may be known.

BY ENQUIRING OF
Messrs. Kempt & Co
Bombay 16th April 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters: Bombay Saturday 12th April 1823.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE 10th APRIL, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Conran is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Department at Sholapore, in addition to his Military duties with the 5th Regt. of Madras Cavalry.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM, Chief Sec. to Gov.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

"J' ai dit, je prendrai garde à mes voiès, que je peche pas par ma langue."

SIR.—Should the accompanying fragment appear to you, deserving a place in the Gazette, I shal consider my labours, in transcribing it from the original M. S. amply repaid. "Yih khutt kis ne likha hue?" is a question that I am not prepared to answer: but I fancy the persons represented in the fragment, had been inhabitants of Arcadia.

Your's Obediently,
A CONSTANT READER.

April 11th 1823.

A FRAGMENT.

"Dearly bought the hidden treasure,
Finer feelings can bestow,
Souls that vibrate sweetest pleasure
Thrill with deepest notes of woe!"

* * * * * * *

"Where have you been all the last week," said the facinating Sophia to Philander, "that we have never had the pleasure of seeing you?" Philander was embrassed at the question: he had been ruminating in solitude, and endeavouring to forget her, when he now met her, and her hus and at their evening walk. Sophia saw his embarrassment, and without waiting for an answer, she took hold of his arm, and invited him to accopany them in their evening promenade. Elated with his present happiness, Philander forgot that he had resolved to avoid, if he could not forget the amiable Sophia.

"Let me banish this too charming woman from my thoughts:" said he, as he was returning to his own quarters. "Why do I allow my feelings to carry me thus far? Is not the lovely Sophia the wife of another? 'Tis true my regard for her is founded on friendship: I have no sensual gratification in my attachment,—sentiment, pure sentiment pervades the whole. My greatest pleasure is in contributing to her happiness; and my highest gratification is when an opportunity offers of obliging her: when I leave her, which I always

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

do with reluctance, even then I have some consolation when I depart to serve her. "Thus did Philander reason with himself; at one time determined to fly from Sophia, and the next planning how he might oblige her. There is a sympathy in some souls so irresistable, that the more they wrestle to get free, the more deeply is their affections engaged. Philander beheld in Sophia, all those amiable, and endearing qualities, to which he was early attached. Separated many thousands of miles from all kindred and acquaintances,—from all early ties and tender attachments, his heart was become callous to all surrounding objects. In becoming acquainted with Sophia, she revived all his dormant feelings: she reminded him of all the endearing happiness he had lost in becoming an exile from the land of his father; and "a sojourner in a strange land." To see, and converse with Sophia was to love her. Her whole soul breathed from her eyes; and the bright animation of a most expressive countenance, painted in lively colours her various emotions. Philander easily perceived himself distinguished by her attentions: which his ardent feelings made him but too solicitous to return; and before he was aware, the tender hearted sympathetic Sophia, occupied almost his whole thoughts. It was now that Philander found difficulty in withdrawing himself from an object that recalled so much to his mind "the days "of former years."

"Like you she sang—like you she play'd,
Her eyes, like yours, with smiles would glisten;
I dread lest I'm again betray'd
I fear I'm lost, and yet I listen.

While Philander was thus giving way to pensive sadness, and unable to resolve, suspicion came to his aid and spoke as follows:—"Your romantic feelings carry you beyond discretion, and you do not duly weigh the consequences. Suppose you continue your attentions and admiration of the amiable Sophia, until her husband becomes jealous of you, will not that endanger the happiness of your favourite?"

"It is impossible" answered attachment "that any reasonable man can be jealous of such a woman. The world will pardon any man for being vain of so much excellence in a wife: but the correct behaviour, and upright conduct of that accomplished woman, furnish no grounds for jealousy." "That may be all very true" replied suspicion "but how seldom is a jealous husband reasonable; and the opinion of the world cannot restore lost happiness. I think therefore" continued suspicion "you had better withdraw yourself gradually from the presence of an object, where your feelings may make you do something that might endanger the happiness of an amiable—a virtuous woman."

We are never such cowards as when we want the resolution, or are ashamed, to do right.—Philander resolved—re-resolved—At last he waited on Sophia, the following evening. He found her just dressed, and alone waiting her husband's return to take their evening ramble. She invited Philander to stay, and accompany them. He appeared quite embarrassed. Sophia *looked* so much kindness that it penetrated him to the heart. Philander pleaded sudden indisposition, and went away before her husband returned. When he departed, Sophia smiled upon him so languishingly sweet, that it required all his efforts to leave her.

"What is that soft, that languid smile,
That mingles with a tender sigh;
Light sore, is the timid blush the while
And sweetly sinks the melting eye?"

Philander sighed, as he was about to depart; and furthering said, while he held Sophia by the hand "Adieu! I must leave you my *dear madam:* I am not well, and should I stay here I might become worse." He forced himself away. Sophia blushed, when her eyes met his, as she looked over the balcony to see him depart; and an involuntary sigh escaped her as she bade him "*adieu!*"

"'Tis thus with life! its happiest hours,
Beam, like an *April* day in show'rs;
Smile like a rose upon its thorn,
Whose leaves lie dead before the morn.
'Tis thus with life! our tears and smiles,
Are children alike of sorrow;
The *smile* for a day the tear beguiles
And the *tear* has its reign to-morrow!"

* * * * * * * *

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL 1823.

The Triumph Capt. Crosby will sail for London, we are informed, on Sunday next. She touches, it is stated, at St. Helena.

The second Sessions of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery for this Town and Island &c. commenced on Monday last, but the length of our Calcutta and English extracts has obliged us to defer our report of the proceedings till next week.

We insert the following order by the Inspector of Cavalry with peculiar pleasure.

Rajcote, 20th March 1823

The Inspector of Cavalry performs a most pleasing duty, in expressing to Lieut. Colonel Turner, the high gratification which he has received from an inspection of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

The soldierlike appearance of the troops, and the good condition of the horses, reflect great credit on the Corps in general—whilst the interior economy in all it's branches bespeaks the attention, which has been paid by the officers of the Regiment to this important part of their duty.

The general state of equipment appears equally satisfactory.

The movements in the field united a proper degree of celerity with much smartness and precision—the intervals were well preserved and the charges executed very steadily and in excellent order; and the Inspector remarked with particular satisfaction, the zeal and attention displayed by the Squadron and Division leaders, as objects of primary importance with a Regiment of Cavalry.—He requests Lieut. Colonel Turner to accept himself in particular, and to convey to Major Smith and to the officers (Native as well as European) and to the Non-commissioned officers and men, his unfeigned approbation upon the Inspection of this valuable Corps.

(Signed) J. C. DALBIAC,
Inspector of Cavalry

There has been no arrival during the last week communicating any article of intelligence.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Ensign H. B. Campbell, 1st Bat. It or Grend.
Lieut. E. Hunt, 1st Bat. Gr. Regt.
Capt. Parsons, H. M. 47th Regt.
Capt. Mitton Pay Mr. H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. Murray H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. G. W. Oakes, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
Ensign Wm. Child H. M. 67th Foot.
Assisst. Surgn. Ed. Milward, 1st Extra. Bat.
Lt. and Adjt. Billamore, 2d | Gr. Regt.
Lieut. J. Saunders, Pioneers.
Lieut. and Adjt. P. W. Pouget, 2d | 5th Regt.
Capt. and Comy. Store A. Campbell, Artillery.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. H. Hancock 1st | 10th Regt.
Ensign Hunter, 1st | 8th Regt.
Cornet Jas. Liddell, 1st Ligh Cavy.
Surgn. Geo. Gordon, N. Gen. Hosp.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Vincent Kennett, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.
Lieut Edw. Burgess, 2d Bat. 12th Regt.
Asst Surgn Carstairs, D. M. S. P, D.
Lieut. Songwarth, H. M. 46th Regt.
Lieut. W. Dowell, 2d | 5th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Hughes. 1st Bat. 6th Rg.
Asst. Surgn. C. Ducat, M. D. 5th N. I.
Lieut. B. Mc Mahan, 1st | 8th Regt.
Ensign Chas Pavin, 1st | 4th Regt.
Ensign F. Outram, Engineers,
Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger, 1st | 9th Regt.
Lieut. Rebenack, 1st | 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS April 9, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.
14. Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, from Bengal 14th Feb.
Do Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, Nacqudah Jairam, from Acheen, 24th Jan.

PASSENGER.

Per Aurora.—Hon'ble R. F. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEPARTURES.—April 8, Ship Milford, Richard Harwood, to China.
Do. Portuguese Ship Santo Antonio, Joze Francisco de Oleveira, to Demaun.
13. Brig Sarah, Richard Codlenoz, to Port Nova.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Triumph, for London.
Lowjee, for China.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Shaw Byramgore, for ditto,
Sulemany, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Caroline, for Bussorah.
Harriet, for ditto.
Sultana, for Bengal.
Futtay Rahemany, for Mocha.
Brig Ahmoody, for Pinang.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—March 13, Ship *Britannia*, W. Snoball, from the Isle of France 6th November, and Rangoon 23d February, Ship *Indian Oak*, John Reid, from Eskapelly 2d March.

March 15, Brig. *MacCauley*, W. Foster, from Muscat 28th January, and Point de Galle 22d February.

The following is an Extract from the Report of the brig *MacCauley*.

"On the 2d of March, was boarded by H. M. Ship Dauntless, out 2 days from Trincomalie, in search of H. M. Ship Lancaster, which was supposed to be lost—passed several vessels, but none spoken with.

"February 15th, Picked up a Boat with 7 men belonging to one of the Maldiva Islands, who were blown off by a squall, and remained out 8 days, were entirely out of food and water, nearly famished, supplied them with provisions and water—shewed them the land at noon in lat 10. 38 long 70. 3."

Passenger from Muscat, Mrs. Smith.

March 15. Ship *Catherine*, G. Wallace, from the Mauritius 12th January, and Eskapelly 6th March.

Extract from the Report of the *Catherine*:

"The *Oracabesa* sailed from Mauritius same day for this Port, and *Juliana* (Webster) the same time from Bourbon for the Coast and Calcutta—left the *David Clarke* (Falconer) at Eskapelly.

"Felt a violent shock of an Earthquake in lat 00. 32. S, long. 77. 39 E."

Passengers from Mauritius: Captain Scarvell, of the late ship *Matilda*, Mrs. Scarvell and Child, Mr. George Reed.

March 19. American Ship *Acasta*, Thos. Cloutmant from Boston 22d October.

March 23. Ship Perseverance, Thos. Fenn, from Liverpool 14th October, and Madeira 14th November.

Passengers from Liverpool :—Mrs. Skipton; Mr. George Skipton, surgeon; Mr. S. Forbes; Mr. John Park, merchant, from Madeira.

The Henry Meriton, Pilot vessel, having the Persian Prince and Treasure on board, arrived at Masulipatam on the 8th instant.

March 26. Ship David Clark, P. Falconer from the Cape of Good Hope 23d December, Madras 1st March, and Bimlipatam 21st do. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, from Bombay, Tellicherry 16th February, Calcutta 19th do, and Madras 16th March. Brig Guide, H. Geneve, from Bourbon 22d October, and Coringa 19th March.

Departures. March 12. Ship *Isabella*, M. McNicol, for Penang. Ship *East Indian*, Peter Roy, for Rangoon.

March 13. Ship *Resolution* J. L. Barralho, for Lisbon.

March 14. H. C. yacht *Neriede*, J. Crawford, for Masulipatam.

March 15. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, John McKean, for Liverpool.

March 16. French ship *Duke of Bourdeaux*, J. Moreau, for Bordeaux.

March 18. Ship *Minerva*, John Bell, for London.

March 19. Brig Sarah, M. F. Crisp, for the Coast of Coromandel.

March 20. French ship Arthur, J. Michel, for the Mauritius.

March 21. Ship Mangles, John Cogill, to complete her cargo for London. Ship John Munro, J. H. Green, for Bombay.

March 25. Ship Fazel Kurrim, D. Kitchner, for Rangoon.

Vessels gone to sea. March 24th Sarah brig.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. March 25. Conde de Rio Pardo and Minerva.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—March 20, Brig Hammindollah, James Purvis, from Chittagong 26th February; 21, Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Tricomallie 16th March; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, E. Tincombe, from Trincomallie, 17th do.; 22d, H. M. Ship Dauntless, G. C. Gambier, from a Cruize; do. H. M. Ship Madagascar, E. Nepean, from Trincomallie, 19th March.

March 28th, Ship David Scott, Captain Bunyan, from Calcutta 17th March.—30th, Ship, James Drummond, Captain George Wise, from Banca and Malacca.

DEPARTURES.—March 23d, Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, for Calcutta; do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for Rangoon; do 24, Cutter Mary, J. G. Lear, for Colombo; do. Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, for Masulipatam and Coringa; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, E. Tincombe, on a Cruize.

Do. 30th, H. M. Ship Madagascar, Capt. Evan Nepean, for London.—Do. H. M Ship Dauntless, Captain G. C. Gambier, for Trincomalee.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

By the Reverend Jas. Clow, Captain D Campbell of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah,

BIRTH,

At Mocha on the 20th Jan. the Lady of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident. of a Son.

DEATH.

On Thursday last the 10th Instant Noroba Ballajee, Purvoe, many years Compositor in the Courier office.

Calcutta.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 19th March, Master Silvester Rebello, aged 7 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Departed this life on the 21st March, Mr. Joseph Wells, Branch Pilot in the H. C. Marine, after lingering under a painful disorder of the Liver complaint for these last 8 months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a disconsolate widow and 7 Orphan Children, besides a numerous circle of friends to mourn his irreparable loss, aged 42 years and 3 months.

On the 21st March, Mrs. Mary Ann Frisby, aged 18 years.

On the 23d March, John Gilmore, Esq. aged 62 years, sincerely regretted.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th March, Mrs. Henry Batjer, sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Berhampore, on the 20th March, Mr. J. P. Bellew, after a severe bilious attack.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st March, at the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Edward Lloyd Laird, to Miss Hannah Maria Childs.

On Monday the 31st ultimo, at the Black Town Chapel by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Daniel Perry, Examiner in the Government Office to Mrs. Mary Euphemia McCarty.

BIRTHS.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the night of the 30th March, the Lady of Colonel Freese, Acting Commandant of Artillery, of a Son.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
MARCH 25, 1823.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
30 0	Remittable Loan.....	29 0
7 0	5 Per Ct. Loan Certificate.....	6 4

MERMAID.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the MONTHLY MAGAZINE-dated 1st August, and in an EXAMINER of September last, I see some mention made of the Mermaid which Captain Eades had purchased at Java, had taken from thence to the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently, I believe, to England. The following are some observations drawn up by a friend of mine, (who pretends to no great knowledge in the science of Natural History,) at Cape Town, after visiting the curiosity several times in the month of June last. Perhaps you may think them worthy of a place in the JOURNAL, which, (especially under present circumstances,) I shall be pleased to aid in supporting by every proper means.

Your obedient Servant,

March 6, —— JOHN DORY.

OBSERVATIONS.

A very extraordinary curiosity has been brought here from Batavia, by Captain Eades, which he calls a Mermaid. It is not exactly such as we read of in the fabulous accounts of old writers, but its general resemblance is so striking, as fully to justify the owner in giving his name to it.

The head certainly has something of the human form, but it must be confessed that the likeness is an horribly ugly one. The eyes are well placed; the nose is slightly prominent, and the nostrils not dilated; the ears are very similar to those of a human being; the mouth is very large, and the gums full of teeth, like a man's except that the eye-teeth are regularly canine; the cheeks are much shrivelled and seem like those of a baboon; the head has short hair on it, and a little is on the neck and just above the breasts. The neck is long, with a perfect back bone; the vertebræ are very evident and the ribs, from the setting on of the neck to about three inches down the back, are apparent, diverging right and left.

The arms are long and somewhat thin, but well formed; the hands are small like a woman's, with tapering fingers and a well-placed thumb; the nails are perfect and extremely long. Complete shoulder-blades are observable, but I could discover no collar bone The breasts resemble those of an aged Bengallee woman. The animal looks as if it had not been young when caught, but the drying would give it this appearance.

Immediately below each breast is a fin, whence downwards it has the perfect formation of a fish, covered with scales; but it is singular that the scales decrease regularly in size from the end of the tail upwards—so that near to the fins, the scales are so small and close as to be scarcely perceptible. The entire length, from the top of the head to the end of the tail, is very nearly three feet, but on account of the curvature of the tail it looks much shorter.

It is, I suspect, from its lightness and from sounding hollow when tapped, only a skin with a few principal bones; which is unfortunate, because anatomists will have little opportuniiy for examining its internal formation, though they may still be able to determine whether it is real, or only manufactured. People here are much divided on this point; some supposing it to be the head and body of an Orang-Ootang, fixed on the lower extremities of some remarkable fish; whilst others and I think the majority, believe it to be a bonâ fide *lusus nature*, or Mermaid. At all events if it is fictitious, it certainly is very skill-fully put togother so as to elude detection, and well worth the inspection and examination of the curious in Natural History.

Calcutta Journal March 10.

EFFECTS OF NARCOTIC MEDICINES ON THE EYE.

" *To the Editor of the Oriental Magazine.*

" SIR.

" Having my attention some years ago particularly directed to diseases of the eye, I made a few experiments in my own person, with a view of ascertaining the effects of Narcotic Medicines when applied to that organ in its sound state. These experiments were necessarily on a limited scale, as I was residing at a distant station; and I could command only the more common articles issued from the public stores. They were confined to Opium, Hyoscyamus, Digitalis, and D'hatura. Facts of this sort, however, being always in some degree valuable, I considered the results of sufficient interest to be noted down at the time; and should the following short account of the experiments, with the accompanying remarks, be found worthy of a place in your Magazine, it my induce others to repeat them, and thus pave the way for more important deductions.

Tincture of opium, applied externally to the eyelids, and eyebrows produced no change whatever, either in the appearance, or functions of the orgain. Tincture of Hyoscyamus, applied as above, after an hour and a half dilated the pupil, and rendered vision obscure. The sensation, produced in the affected eye, was that of tightness or restraint, as if adhesion had taken place between some of the internal mem-

branes; and from the account a friend give me of his sensations, subsequent to inflammation of the iris I should compare it to the feeling, occasioned by adhesion of the iris to the capsule of the lens.

Tincture of Digitalis caused no change in the size of the pupil; but five or six minutes after its application, vision in the eye became strangely affected. A circular spectrum, about the size of a rupee, rested before the eye, in the axis of vision, of a dark green color at the outer margin, inclining to yellow interiorly; the shade of color diminishing in intensity, as the rays approached the centre, which was white, or transparent. Vision was also very obscure, and the same feeling of restraint accompanied it, as in the case of the Hyoscyamus. These effects did not continue longer, than sixteen or twenty hours.

An infusion of the seeds and capsules of the D'hatura *(metel?)* dilated the pupil more speedily than any medicine, which I had ever applied to the eye. Along with the dilatation of the pupil, the D'hatura caused also much obscurity of vision, and near objects appeared diminished in size. Small print was reduced about one third. It could barely be recognized, as a composition of characters, at the distance of one foot. At two feet, I could distinguish the lines and intervals between words, but could not decypher these, so as to make them legible in any situation. On looking at objects far removed, as a half or a quarter of a mile, they were not discernible with the eyelids fully opened, but came into view on closing them to a certain degree, and were at last almost as plainly to be seen with the eye, which had been the subject of experiment, as with the other but on a reduced scale. In the open state of the eyelids, a small border of fog appeared to surround each object. These effects continued during four or five days, and a fortnight after the experiment was made, the eye had not recovered its wonted vigor; nor was vision for a much longer period so perfect as on the opposite side.

From the above detail it seems obvious, that the narcotics subjected to experiment possess different powers, in their action on the living fibre, though all perhaps agree in the common property, from whence they derive their name. Opium exerts no visible agency whatever; though Hyoscyamus, and D'hatura dilate the pupil in the same manner as Belladona, and may be employed in operations for cataract with equal success.

The D'hatura, in most of its varieties, being indigenous to India, the knowledge of this fact becomes of importance to the faculty, as the vegetable extracts from Europe soon spoil in this climate, and are not procurable in every situation. From my own experience, I should give the D'hatura a decided preference, over all the others. The dried capsules, and seeds, may be got in every bazar; and an extract, prepared from them, at the proper season, will be found to retain its virtues, if mixed with a little alcohol, till a fresh crop of the plant furnish another supply. In what respect the several varieties of D'hatura vary, in their action on the animal œconomy, I am not exactly aware. For the purpose of intoxication, and other practices still more reprehensible, the natives employ all of them indiscriminately; but consider the *Lal D'hatura*, or Fastuosa, the most potent of the genus. An extract prepared from the D'hatura stramonium, which is said to be found in India, is now in general use, as an internal remedy in England, and considered a valuable addition to the Pharmacopeia. I have myself made trial of it, and am disposed to think favorably of its power; but as I have already extended these remarks, to a greater length, than you may deem admissible, I shall defer what I have to say on this subject, till a future opportunity. Before concluding, however, let me merely suggest a practical application of the fore going experiments, which may be useful to medical men at distant stations, and indeed in all situations. It is to employ the eye as a test of the soundness of their narcotic preparations. As many of the vegetable drugs from home, and particularly the Hyoscyamus, are spoiled before they are put to actual use in this country, and much disappointment frequently ensues both to the patient and his physician, the latter can always satisfy himself of the purity of the medicine before hand, by merely trying the eye of any of his servants, and watching the effect produced. More accurate data are wanting, indeed, to form a standard of comparison, than those I have now furnished; but the principle being obvious, any one can institute a set of experiments for that purpose. I shall perhaps do so myself, and in that cause you may expect to hear again from

Your's &c.

MEDICUS.

Calcutta, 20th Feb.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—March* 14.

MORE HINTS FOR A SEA VOYAGE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR.

Let others "kick against the pricks" roll-heavy stones up hill, draw water in buckets without bottoms, and vex their very trillibubs about matters which they have not the power either to alter, or even to amend,—while I dilate upon different and more easily remediable topics.

I desire to sing the praises of your Correspondent the YOUNG SAILOR, who deserves well of the community for his laudable endeavors to put people in the way of avoiding many of the small sized miseries of human life, by directing them as to what they should take when going a voyage, so as to be as independant as possible of all assistance on board. Previously to embarking: all questions to the Commander or Officers about what it is necessary to take on board, are invariably answered —Ay—"you will find every thing there, and the Carpenter at your service." When you have got on board, you will find that the Carpenter is always engaged, and not a nail or a cleat to be had till you have been a month at sea, when your couch, table, chest of drawers, and small boxes, have capsized and been broken, together with your nose and shins.

The YOUNG SAILOR, however, falls short of advising *all* that is necessary to secure comfort, while in that most unhappy situation for a Landsman, namely, a Passenger on ship-board: he omits to say any thing about *water*, which is far from being the least essential thing to comfort on a Sea voyage. You will be assured, that the ship's water is *excellent*, and a fine dripstone ready to purify it; but, in nine ships out of ten, you will find it *execrable*, and the dripstone not sufficiently large to filter half water enough for the Cuddy Table;—to say nothing of the door being padlocked and the Steward not come-atable- The Captain and Officers are so much accustomed to dispense with comforts and so used to bad water, that from habit, I firmly believe they prefer it when it has what is called a *taste of the Cask*, and is not by any means *insipid*.

In the last ship, Sir, in which I had the misfortune to sail the water was actually filed from the canal near the India Docks and was as black as if it had been pumped up from the bilge:—the dripstone was *Patent* and would not filter a gallon of water in twenty-four hours. The Officers allowed that it was not so good as it might be but still that it was drinkable, and that they had tasted worse!!

As every one cannot get Bristol water in, England, or See tacoon water here, to take on board, any yet clean, pure water is absolutely requisite to the comfort of every person who has been sometime in India, I will point out a mode by which this consolation may be secured at little trouble or expence. Get a jar which will hold about six gallons of water, and furnish yourself with half a pound of pounded allum. Thirty or forty grains of the powder stirred round in five or six gallons of water, and then left to settle will cleanse and purify it in four or five hours, without giving it any perceptible taste. Then strain the water off, through a rag, into your black Sooryes (with which, as suggested by the YOUNG SAILOR, you ought always to be provided) or into the porous water coolers made in England, and hang them up in your cabin window, or port. Pounded allum may be used in this way to purify even a single glass of water.

Being supplid with these few requisites, clean, wholesome water will be secured:—and I believe, Mr. Editor, it is quite needless to expatiate to old Indians on the comfort of pure or on the extreme misery of dirty and stinking water, while on ship board.

One more hint and I have done. Let those who are not certain that can immediately relish the ship's bread (as it is termed) be careful to provide themselves with a store of slices of loaves toasted or baked, and with rusks, tops and bottoms. and biscuits of the finer kinds.

AN OLD VOYAGER, *but, alas!* NO SAILOR.

March 14, 1823.

Calcutta Journal March, 17.

GAS LIGHTS IN CALCUTTA.

The Warehouse of Mr. Bathgate, the ingenious Chymist and Druggust in Old Court House Street, was on Tuesday night, brilliantly and beautifully illuminated with Gas Light, almost the first display, we believe, of this ingenious and valuable invention in India. Crowds of the better descriptions of Natives flocked round the place, expressing their admiration at the beautiful contrivance. Englishmen cannot see such a spectacle in these remote parts of the world, without indulging for a moment an honest feeling of pride and exultation on reflecting that they are both the discoverers and propogators of all those inven-

tions of unquestionable utility, which in our own times have exhibited palpable conviction of the value of art and science, to tribes of nations who scarce knew the names of our sires and grandsires. We hope to see the use of the Gas Lights become soon very general. Several apparatus have already been brought from England, and as Coal and Oil are abundant in Calcutta there can be no difficulty in their application. Independent of the illumination of the streets Gas Lights are peculiarly suited for large Manufactories, Warehouses and Churches.—In adverting to this subject, we might take the liberty of suggesting to our comepatriots the Hindus, that as the great body of the inhabitants of this province, are worshippers of Siwa and Durga, one of whose most distinguished emblems is flame, Gas Lights might be applied with equal taste and advantage in the illumination and decoration of their temples. In the same manner had we been conducting our labors at the Sister Presidency of Bombay, we should by all means have recommended the extinction of the sacred fire of the Parsees, and the immediate substitution of the Gas Lights, and we should not despair in a very short time of bringing that very sensible and calculating people to our way of thinking.

HAIL STORM AT SHEUREE.—On the 28th of Feb. dark and cloudy weather was experienced at Sheuree, at three o'clock P. M. and a fall of rain and hail for five minutes: the hail stones were like hen eggs in magnitude; after which it remained calm for one hour, but then it rained and hailed again, and it was felt as cold as in November.

BRIDGE OF ROPES.—In front of the Calcutta Post Office, a Bridge made of Ropes, has been prepared by the Post Master General; the advantage derivable from this is, that wherever the Dawk road may be obstructed by any creek, it may be easily crossed by means of this bridge. It is conjectured, that carriages and elephants may pass over it. This bridge is 53 cubits in length and 6 in breath. It is now made as a specimen; another bridge of ropes is about to be ready, measuring 106 cubits in length, and when it is completed, the advantages that are expected from it shall be made known.—*Sum Durpun.*

We are requested to insert the following:

In pursuance of an intention of the late Archdeacon Loring, partly indeed carried into effect a very short time previous to his own lamented decease, it has been proposed to shew some mark of respect to the memory of the late Right Revd. Dr. Middleton, the first Protestant Bishop in India. To this effect, the Clergy were invited to subscribe towards the cost of a Monument, to be erected in the Cathedral Church of St John, Calcutta: the sum collected will be remitted to the Lord Bishop of London, or of Llandaff, to be applied to that purpose. A similar remittance having been made by the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay.

It was further proposed, that Subscriptions be respectfully received from such of the Laity as may be disposed to concur in this mark of respect to the Memory of our late Diocesan. The Rev. J. Hawtayne will receive names and subscriptions.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,— March* 20.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT OF THE 20TH OF MARCH.

INDIGO—The transactions in this since our last have been very extensive, more particularly within the last three days—The French, Americans and Arabs have again come into the market—We know of a parcel of fine Benares, about 1,300 maunds, that went off at 285; and several parcels of fine and ordinary Oude at 200 to 245, according to quality, all in bond.

COTTON—We know of no sales in this since our last-Prices appear to have given way in the interior, and no demand—at Mirzapore, 9th instant, new Bandah was quoted at 18, and Cutchoura at 15-5 per local maund—at Jeagunge, 15th instant, new Bandah was stated at 15-4 to 15-8, and Cutchoura at 13 to 13-8—no sales—Stock 22,250 maunds.

OPIUM—Sales have been effected in this during the week at our quotations; and considerable shipments are going on for the Eastward.

SALTPETRE—Has been in fair demand during the week, but prices have given way a little.

SUGAR—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market

PIECE GOODS—Rather on the decline.

METALS—Spelter in fair demand and looking up—Iron and Steel, dull—Block Tin, on the decline, sales have been effected during the week at our quotations—Sheet and Pig Lead, in fair demand—the former looking up—Copper, Sheathing, also on the advance.

EUROPE GOODS—Perishable Article advancing.

FREIGHT to LONDON—May be stated at £4-15 to £6-10 per ton.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—SECOND WEEK IN MARCH.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

March, 1823.		Degs.	*March*, 1823.		Degs.
Saturday 8th	6½ A. M	70	Tuesday 11	8 A. M.	69
	11½ P. M.	84		2 P M.	83
	4½ P. M.	84		4½ P. M.	82
	7 P M High wind		Wednesday 12th.	8½ A. M.	68
Sunday 9th.	7½ A. M.	68		1½ P. M.	83
	11½ P. M.	86		5½ P. M.	78
	5½ P. M.	83	Thursday 13	8½ A. M.	75
	Windy.			4½ P. M.	85
Monday 10	7 A. M. cold wind	68	Friday 4th.	8 A. M.	69
	12 M.	68		1 P M.	89
	Much Rain			5½ P. M.	85
	5 P. M.	66		Night Air Frosty	
HIGHEST RANGE,		89	LOWEST DITTO		66
AVERAGE MEDIUM					77½

MEDICAL REPORT.

The state of the atmosphere and the general range of the Thermometer continues much the same. Wind and Rain have occasionally prevailed, with an air somewhat Frosty. The general state of Disease is much the same as at the last report.

Durramtollah, March 10, 1823. P.

THERMOMETER,—THIRD WEEK IN MARCH.

March 1823.		Degs	*March* 1823.		Degs
Saturday 5th	6½ A. M.	66	Wednesday 19th	6 A. M.	71
	1½ P. M.	89		12 M.	96
	5 P M Wind	87		4½ P. M.	95
Sunday 16th	12 M.	87	Thursday 20th	6 A. M.	69
	3 P. M.	89		1 P. M.	90
	4¾ P. M.	88		5½ P. M.	87
Monday 17th	6 A. M.	66	Friday 21st	5¾ A. M.	67
	2½ P. M.	90		12¾ P. M.	92
	5 P. M.	98		4½ P. M.	94
Tuesday 18th	6 A. M.	62	HIGHEST RANGE		98
	2¼ P M	93	LOWET DITTO		86
	4½ P. M.	92	AVERAGE MEDIUM		92

MEDICAL REPORT.

The encreasing heat of the atmosphere has raised the Thermometer to 98 degrees, (on the 17th) and its average during the last week to 82, so that the hot season may be said to have commenced, and most unusually without any preceeding North westers of Rains, which usual abound in the city. On this account probably it is that the general average of Disease continues much the same without any encrease (but rather the reverse) and without any definite type, or prevailing indication.

Much pre-disposition however exists for a determination to the Bowels; and has been repeatedly evinced by the long continued action excited there, under the occasional exhibition of Purgative Medicines, the effects of which have been more severe, and longer continued in many instances, than suited the convenience or quiet of the parties, and leading in some cases to serious apprehension.

Durramtollah, March 24, 1823. P.

Bengal Hurkaru March 27.

The hot season appears to have set in decidedly.

A fire broke out in the Jaun Bazar on Saturday, which destroyed several huts. There is a suspicion that it was not entirely the result of accident.

A dead Mermaid and the head of a marine Monster, are at present exhibiting in Tank square. The price of admission is six Rupees—no credit allowed.

The India Gaz. March 2[illegible]

Madras.

MADRAS,—MARCH 31, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupes per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 30 to 32 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 8 to 10 "

H. M. Ship *Madagascar*, Captain Nepean, remained in the Roads until Sunday, when she sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England.

PASSENGERS—Major MacCoy, and Lieut. Kelly.

H. M. Ship *Dauntless*, left the Roads on the same day for Trincomalee.

The homeward bound Ship *David Scott* Captain Bunyan, from Calcutta the 17th ultimo arrived in the Roads on Friday.

Passengers for Madras—Miss Goodinge, Captain Bolton, Mr. Barwell, Mr. Forbes. Mr. Russell, and Mr. Parker.

Passengers for England—Mrs. Taylor and 2 Children, Major George, Captain Oldridge, Captain Lambe, Dr. G. Gilman, Cracklow, and Mr. Robany.

Passengers for the Cape—Mrs. Goldsbury and Child, Mr. and Miss Hoffman, and Mr. Anderson.

The Ship *James Drummond*, Capt. Wise, from Banca 24th February and Malacca the 11th of March, anchored in the Roads on Sunday.

PASSENGER.—Mr. James Burns.

Government Gazette, April 1.

Johannah.

ACCOUNT OF THE ISLAND OF JOHANNAH.

Johannah, one of the Cormora Islands, is situated in lat 12 5. S., long. 45. 40. E. We cast anchor in the roads there on the 4th June, and had soon the pleasure of seeing at least 20 canoes making off for us; they were filled with natives, who, by their kindness as well as language, proved that they in some degree merited their proudest title, "Brother Englishmen!" The canoes excited a good deal of interest, being each merely the trunk of a tree hollowed out and kept upright in the water by a sort of cross bar which projects three or four feet on the side of the boat, and touches the water, thereby keeping the frail machine in equilibrio, while it is propelled by oars or paddles of a long narrow shape, resembling egg-spoons. The dress of the rowers is very scanty, while that of the chiefs is of all the colours of the rainbow, and every fashion which has been introduced since the days of Elizabeth. English clothes have ever been esteemed a rarity, and it is no uncommon thing to see the left-off coat of a British soldier or sailor upon the back of a right honourable! Their titles are purely English, and have been bestowed by such gentlemen as whim or good humour prompted. It was really amusing to see the Prince of Wales, my Lord Raudon, Lord Rodney, and Rear Admiral Blanket selling fruit, or bartering it for old shoes, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, needles, pins, or pen-knives; in short, deigning even to solicit the washing of dirty linen. The island, as it appeared from the ship, was beautiful in the extreme, and Dr. G——and myself were in consequence determined to view a little of the interior. In the morning, therefore, we set out, attended by our respective guides, each with a "Nock" in hand, hoping to do much execution. Before ten o'clock we killed several guinea-fowls, ringdoves, parrots, and magpies; and as the sun became powerful, we retired to the beach, with the intention of proceeding to the town under the friendly shade of an umbrella. Little were we aware of the honour that awaited us! we had the felicity of being introduced to majesty itself! While ranging about from house to house, Rear-Admiral Blanket came up to us, "joy sparkling in his countenance," and said that he was commissioned by the King to solicit the honour of a visit! Our own comfort required a change of dress; but this we were told should be overlooked, as the King would value the visit more if made at the time he required it; to the palace, therefore, we proceeded, and were soon admitted into the audience chamber, to which we ascended by a long narrow and dark staircase; the apartment might be 20 feet in length, and about 15 feet in breadth, with the throne at the farthest end elevated about four or five feet, with seats opposite to and on each side of it covered with crimson silk. We waited at least a quarter of an hour before the King arrived; but our impatience was rendered tolerable by the fanning which we received from hand-punkahs, dexterously used even by the lords in waiting, and above all by the antic gestures of one or two women, who appeared to steal a sight of us from a sort of half inclosed verandah raised immediately behind the throne. They crept on all fours, appeared timid, yet curious, anxious to see, and yet afraid of being seen. The King himself at last appeared; a man about forty or forty-five, rather inclining to corpulency, very black, and with very dim weak eyes; his countenance is far from beautiful, yet, there is an expression in it which indicates much mildness and benevolence. His Majesty received us most graciously, and said, in broken English, and also through the medium of his interpreter, that he was glad to see any of our nation at Johannah.—He inquired particularly after King "George!" and as a proof of the love he bore him, we had an entertainment which consisted of oranges, sweet limes, eggs, tea, milk, cocoanut-water, tamarinds, and many more good things, of all of which we were hospitably urged to partake, the King himself saying, "My house is your's, all I have is your's! ask what you want, you shall then have!" The good man complained of sickness, which the Doctor promised to remove by a draught, which was afterwards sent from the ship. The King's son too was also sick, so the Doctor proceeded to his residence, leaving me with the sable monarch and his attendants: my faithful—shooting guide, "Cid Abdallah," standing behind me with my favourite "Nock." It appeared to be the etiquette that the meanest person should have access to the room where the King sat, but those nobles who were admitted to a nearer approach seemed duly to appreciate the honour, and in a kneeling attitude received the commands of the Sovereign. In the antichamber of the King, English muskets were displayed, and on his social board, English china, and even English plate appeared. A book is kept, in which many acts of kindness and humanity, extended to those who had been shipwrecked, or cast away on the island, are faithfully recorded, and none more so than one furnished by the Captain of the Admiral Gambier. His Majesty was clothed in a light body dress of silk; a loose robe of crimson satin, bordered with gold lace (which his attendants took care to display) hung over his shoulders, and on his head he wore a rude sort of coronet, ornamented with emerald and topaz; on his feet he wore sandals, and by his side hung a large sword, the hilt of which was adorned with similar ornaments as the crown.—The King seemed to value coloured handkerchiefs, and said his ladies esteemed sweet-smelling oil; both of which articles were presented to him. There are no adders on the island; it abounds with the most delicious fruits, which grow spontaneously. The land is very high, one mountain rising above another, like seats in a well-arranged gallery, while the vales are clothed with every thing to please the taste and charm the sight. The town is a miserable one, and the houses (with the exception of one or two which are built of stone) composed entirely of such "materials" as our Indian villages; there is a fort too, but I rather think its situation only can be boasted of. The inhabitants are all Mehometans, and go to mosque regularly. They are allowed many wives, and are exceedingly jealous of them. Both men and women stain their teeth yellow with the henna plant, and the toe-nails of many of them are painted red. The idea of a devil or evil spirit is perfectly familiar to them; and from what I could collect, they seem to think him an enormous fish, that pounces upon his prey from the depths of the sea, spouting fire from his nostrils as he approaches his victim. As a place of refreshment for shipping, it is highly to be praised; there are no harbour dues; and provisions may be obtained at nearly the following prices:—A bullock, four dollars; a fine kid, half a dollar; a dozen small but excellent fowls, one dollar; while fruit can be bought for the merest trifle! Two of the Chiefs have visited Calcutta, and seem to retain a grateful recollection of their visit, and of the kindness-shown them by our illustrious Governor. There is little or no trade carried on at Johnnah, their farthest trips by sea being only to Madagascar and Mohilla, from which latter place they procure some cloth and rice in exchange for molasses. Next to the blessing of religion, perhaps no greater blessing could be conferred upon this people than small presents of powder and shot, implements of husbandary, and, above all, a proper press for squeezing the sugar-cane, which here flourishes in great beauty.

We now give the promised Extract from SIR WILLIAM JONES's account.

REMARKS ON THE ISLAND OF HINZUAN OR JOHANNA.

Hinzuan (a name, which has been gradually corrupted into *Anzuame*, *Anjaun*, *Juanny*, and *Johanna*) has been governed about two centuries by a colony of *Arabs*, and exhibits a curious instance of the slow approaches toward civilization, which are made by a small community, with many natural advantages, but with few means of improving them. An account of this *African* island, in which we hear the language and see the manners of *Arabia*, may neither be uninteresting in itself, not foreign to the objects of inquiry proposed at the institution of our Society.

On *Monday* the 28th of *July* 1783, after a voyage, in the *Crocodile*, of ten weeks and two days from the rugged islands of *Cape Verd*, our eyes were delighted with a prospect so beautiful, that neither a painter nor a poet could perfectly represent it, and so cheering to us, that it can justly be conceived by such only, as have been in our preceding situation. It was the sun rising in full splendour on the isle of *Mayata* (as the seamen called it) which we had joyfully distinguished the preceding afternoon by the height of its peak, and which now appeared at no great distance from the windows of our cabin; while *Hinzúàn*, for which we

had no long panted, was plainly discernible ahead, where its high lands presented themselves with remarkable boldness. The weather was fair; the water, smooth; and a gentle breeze drove us easily before dinner-time round a rock, on which the *Brilliant* struck just a year before, into a commodious roads *, where we dropped our anchor early in the evening: we had seen *Mohila*, another sister island, in the course of the day.

The frigate was presently surrounded with canoes, and the deck soon crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high born chief, who washed linen, to the half-naked slave, who only paddled. Most of them had letters of recommendation from *Englishmen*, which none of them were able to read, though they spoke *English* intelligibly; and some appeared vain of titles, which our countrymen had given them in play, according to their supposed stations: we had *Lords*, *Dukes*, and *Princes* on board, soliciting our custom and importuning us for presents. In fact they were too sensible to be proud of empty sounds, but justly imagined, that those ridiculous titles would serve as marks of distinction, and, by attracting notice, procure for them something substantial. The only men of consequence in the island, whom we saw before we landed, were the Governor ABDULLAH, second cousin to the king, and his brother ALWI, with their several sons; all of whom will again be particularly mentioned: they understood *Arabick*, seemed zealots in the *Mahammedan* faith, and admired my copies of the *Alkoran;* some verses of which they read, whilst ALWI perused the opening of another *Arabian* manuscript, and explained it in *English* more accurately than could have been expected.

The next morning showed us the island in all its beauty; and the scene was so diversified, that a distinct view of it could hardly have been exhibited by the best pencil: you must, therefore, be satisfied with a mere description, written on the very spot and compared attentively with the natural landscape. We were at anchor in a fine bay, and before us was a vast amphitheatre, of which you may form a general notion by picturing in your minds a multitude of hills infinitely varied in size and figure, and then supposing them to be thrown together, with a kind of artless symmetry, in all imaginable positions. The back ground was a series of mountains, one of which is pointed, near half a mile perpendicularly high from the level of the sea, and little more than three miles from the shore: all of them were richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees of an exquisite verdure. I had seen many a mountain of a stupendous height in *Wales* and *Swisserland*, but never saw one before, round the bosom of which the clouds were almost continually rolling, while its green summit rose flourishing above them, and received from them an additional brightness. Next to this distant range of hills was another tier, part of which appeared charmingly verdant, and part rather barren; but the contrast of colours changed even this nakedness into a beauty: nearer still were innumerable mountains, or rather cliffs, which brought down their verdure and fertility quite to the beach; so that every shade of green, the sweetest of colours, was displayed at one view by land and by water. But nothing induced more to the variety of this enchanting prospect, than the many rows of palm-trees, especially the tall and graceful *Areca's*, on the shores, in the valleys, and on the ridges of hills, where one might almost suppose them to have been planted regularly by design. A more beautiful appearance can scarce be conceived, than such a number of elegant palms in such a situation, with luxuriant tops, like verdant plumes, placed at just intervals, and showing between them part of the remoter landscape, while they left the rest to be supplied by the beholder's imagination. The town of *Matsamudo* lay on our left, remarkable at a distance for the tower of the principal mosque, which was built by HALI'MAH a queen of the Island, from whom the present king is descended; a little on our right was a small town, called *Bantani*. Neither the territory of *Nice*, with its olives, date-trees, and cypresses, nor the isles of *Hieres*, with their delightful orange-groves, appeared so charming to me, as the view from the road of *Hinzuan*; which, nevertheless, is far surpassed, as the Captain of the *Crocodile*, assured us, by many of the islands in the southern ocean. If life were not too short for the complete discharge of all our respective duties, public and private, and for the acquisition even of necessary knowledge in any degree of perfection, with how much pleasure and improvement might a great part of it be spent in admiring the beauties of this wonderful orb, and contemplating the nature of man in all its varieties!

We hastened to tread on firm land, to which we had been so long disused, and went on shore, after breakfast, to see the town, and return the Governor's visit. As we walked, attended by a crowd of natives, I surprized them by reading aloud an *Arabick* inscription over the gate of a mosque, and still more, when I entered it, by explaining four sentences, which were written very distinctly on the wall, signifying, "that the world was given us for our "own edification, not for the purpose of rais- "ing sumptuous buildings; life, for the discharge "of moral and religious duties, not for pleasura- "ble indulgences; wealth, to be liberally bes- "towed, not avariciously hoarded; and learn- "ing, to produce good actions, not empty "disputes." We could not but respect the temple even of a false prophet, in which we found such excellent morality: we saw nothing better among the *Romish* trumpery in the church at *Madeira*.

Sup. to the Mad. Govt. Gaz. March 27.

* Lat. 12 1. 10m. 47s. S. Long. 44d. 25m. 5s. E. by the Master.

New South Wales.

The GOVERNOR MACQUARIE, Captain Hunter, has been absent from this port 16 months. From hence she went to New Zealand to refresh, and thence to Otaheite, remaining among the Society's Isles about 12 months; after which she paid a visit to the Friendly Islands, and then returned to Port Jackson. At Otaheite, and the other Islands, all the Missionaries were prospering in their labours, and enjoying pretty good health, with the exception of Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was here this time last year, and who was only slowly recovering from an alarming indisposition.

Piracy in the South Seas.—The following are some of the particulars obtained relative to the vessel seized by Captain Henry:—When the QUEEN CHARLOTTE arrived at the Islands, she found an armed brig at anchor of 300 tons burthen, carrying 14 18-pounders, and 2 long 24's, brass mortars. Captain Henry, after remaining at anchor some time, put to sea, to make for one of the windward islands, at which his father resided. As soon as he had got an offing, the brig, which Captain Henry was afraid of, the first moment he saw, had also weighed, and gave chace to the QUEEN CHARLOTTE; the latter vessel presently altered her course, and just managed to enter the port of an adjacent island; the suspicious vessel, in the mean time, bore away for the island to which Captain Henry was bound. After a few day's detention, the QUEEN CHARLOTTE proceeded to the intended island, where the brig was lying at anchor. Captain Henry gave not the least ground for alarm, and the brig shewing no hostile disposition, all things went on apparently well. Shortly after the QUEEN CHARLOTTE had been at anchor, an escaped prisoner of this Colony, said to be by the GENERAL GATES (American), informed Captain Henry that the pirate, which designation she then received, was going to take the QUEEN CHARLOTTE. It appeared the present captain had formerly been the mate; but that the crew, with the exception of two boats' crew left on the Coast of Peru, had mutinied, and ran away with the vessel. A day or two after this piratical act, the booty was divided among those on board; the amount to each man was 63½ dollars; and then 30 of the hands voluntarily gave up the vessel to the mate, who retained command with only 15 hands; the others putting a-shore on the Peruvian coast, in a launch. It was the intention of the pirate to take the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, and exchange vessels; and, after that, to plunder the DRAGON and GOVERNOR MAQUARIE, which brigs were among the islands. Being acquainted with all these circumstances, Captain Henry acted accordingly. Most of the pirates were on shore, being under no apprehension, of course thinking all was safe. Captain Henry gave the captain an invitation on board to tea; it was accepted; and he was detained a prisoner. Two boats' crew were sent off to take charge of the enemy. The officer on board, with only two other men, the instant he saw the boats filled with men, exclaimed—"*I knew how it would be!*" and ran below. The men were on board in an instant, and the mate, together with the brig, was secured. A gun was fired shortly after as a signal, when the other pirates came on board and were made prisoners. An English whaler, the name of which is not remembered by Captain Hunter, happening shortly after to touch at the Islands the captain of the captured brig, with 10 of his men, ran away with a boat, and obtained a passage on board; thus effecting his escape; and satisfactorily proving that he was guilty of the charge of piracy attributed to him. Many actions, subsequent to his caption, corroborated the statements that were in evidence against him. To act with all that prudence and caution which should ever characterize British Commanders in cases of such extreme importance, Captain Henry called a council. It consisted of four Captains of whalers, who had put in to refresh on their homeward bound passage. By this assembly the piratical brig was declared un-seaworthy; she therefore now remains at Otaheite at anchor, and is already pretty near akin to a wreck.

At an island about 60 miles from the Hapaee, Captain Hunter picked up a man who formed part of the crew of an English whaler, named the CERES, which vessel was wrecked about 13 months previously, off one of the Hapaee islands. She was reported to have procured 200 tons of oil. Unfortunately she went on shore about daylight, and the crew taking to the boats, safely land-

ed on an uninhabited island. They remained here for some days, when two of the boats were dispatched to a contiguous island for information, and to ascertain whether it was inhabited: it was about 18 miles distant. It proved to be well populated, and the boats were detained; the seamen, however, finding themselves likely to be detained as prisoners, flew to the boats, when four of them were killed by the natives, and the others secured. The next day, four canoes, with 4 natives in each, repaired to the island where the wreck lay. This party of barbarians murdered the captain, and two of his men, and cudgelled most of the others dreadfully. One boat being still at the option of the hapless crew, the residue made their escape to an uninhabited island called Toofoa, where they remained two days; after which, they proceeded to the island where the two boats were detained and there remained till they became scattered among the various islands ever after experiencing the most unlimited kindness and attention from the natives. Captain Beveridge, of the St. Michael, having gained information of this affair at Tongatoboo, went to those islands, and took 17 of the crew on board, who are now with him on their way to Port Jackson. —*Sydney Gazette, Nov. 22.*

English News.

PROCLAMATION,

Announcing the Prince Don Peter—Constitutional Emperor of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO.

EXTRAORDINARY COURIER,

SATURDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1822.

The veil which has hitherto concealed the Mystery is at last thrown open.

The honour of all Brazilian Portuguese, their liberty, their future greatness, the glory of their first Citizen, of their first emperor, of the first of Princes, of their immortal Peter demands it!!! But fellow Citizens, have patience for a few days, wait for the happy day, the 12th of next month, that day is fixed to celebrate with all solemnity, the much desired coronation of our Hero, of our first Emperor!!! To relieve your hearts overpowered with joy, you may at once tribute to him your sincere applauses of—LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR, but let this be without tumult, and without any premature illegal Assembly.

Praiseworthy Military! It would be in vain to rob you of the glory you have acquired, in being always the first to maintain the National honour; but in the present case no one is first; attend to reason, to the dignity of the ceremony; and attend to your Military pride, which may be stained, if prematurely, and without the assembly of the Municipal body, you commence what all your fellow citizens wish to see concluded; although moments may seem ages, when we wish to realize a benefit for which we are impatient, nevertheless forbearance is necessary, that your Heroism may appear with more brilliancy.—Wait, yes, I entreat you to wait for the great day the 12th, and then united we shall all utter forth with the greatest solemnity the Festival cry of long live the constitutional Emperor of Brazisl, LORD DON PETER THE FIRST.

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate of this city in compliance with the Orders issued from the Secretary of States office for the Home department, under date of the 20th instant, orders that the following decree be proclaimed by the city band.

DECREE.

As it may happen that individuals, at present in the Brazils, do not acquiesce in the great cause of its national independence proclaimed by the people, and which I swear to defend: these, either by their gross ignorance, or by a blind fanaticism for ancient opinions, may attempt to spread reports hurtful to the Union, and tranquility of all good Brazilians, and may even dare to enlist proselytes to their errors, it is therefore incumbent on me imperiously to put a stop to, and prevent this evil, by separating the perfidious from the Loyal, in order that their actions, and the language of their depraved opinions, may not irritate the good, and loyal Brazilians, and thereby avoid the civil War, which is my great aim: It being always my wish to unite mildness with justice, and with public Security, the supreme law of Nations; I therefore with the advice of my council of state order what follows.—A general pardon is granted to all former political opinions to the date of this my royal decree; from this pardon are excluded those at present under arrest, or waiting their trial. Every European Portuguese, or Brazilian who sides with the actual system of the Brazils, and is ready to defend it, will use on the left arm a green flower, aside of a gold angle with the motto of—*independence, or death*—Every one who may not wish to follow this system, and therefore does not serve to partake in common with the good citizens of the benefits of Society, must quit the place of his abode within 30 days, four months if he be in any of the central cities of the Brazils; and two months it he resides in any of the maritime cities; this to commence from the day of publishing this my royal decree in the respective provinces of Brazils where he may happen to be, making one application for his passport.—

If in the mean time he attacks the system which has been adopted, and the sacred cause of the Brazils, either by words, or writings, he shall be immediately tried, and punished with the utmost rigour which the law inflicts on all criminals of high treason, and disturbers of public tranquility.

Those who remain in the Brazils and infringe the above mentioned law shall be subject to all its rigour.

You Joseph Bonifacio de Andradae Silva of my council of state, and that of his most faithful Majesty Lord Don John the sixth, and my minister, and Secretary of state for foreign affairs, and home department, will order this my decree to be executed after its publication, and will furnish official copies to all the provincial Governments of this Kingdom of Brazils.

Palace of Rio Janeiro the 8th of September 1822.

With the seal of His Royal Highness

(Signed) Jose Bonifacro de Andradae Silva,

That all this may come to the knowledge of every one, I have ordered this decree to be posted in all the usual places, Rio Janeiro 21st September 1822.

(Signed) JOSE CLEMENTE PEREIRA.

PROCLAMATION.

The Senate make known to the people, and Military of this city, that [illegible] foreseen it was the wish of all, to proclaim His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Constitutional Emperor of the Brazils and wishing [illegible] ed by the unanimous wish of the people of Brazils may not be canstrued as a precipitate measure, and exhibited in colours of faction, and party spirit; for these reasons, and for the importance of its consequences, it ought therefore to appear to the whole world vested with these solemn forms which characterize the will of the people; the necessary arrangements have been commenced in order that the coronation of His Royal Highness be solemnly celebrated on the 12th day of October, being His Highness's Birthday, not only in this City, but in all the towns of this province.

The Senate has just reasons to expect that the Majority of the provinces united will do as much as this city in that happy day.

It being of great importance to the cause of Brazils, and extremely glorious to the manner which it has adopted of accomplishing the grand work of its independence, as it will excite the admiration of all nations, it becomes necessary that on the said 12th day of October H. R. H. be solemly proclaimed constitutional Emperor of the Brazils in all, or in almost all his provinces; therefore the Senate requests that the people, and military of this city will not give way to the transports of their feelings previous to the above mentioned day, and hereby invites them to unite themselves and make the act solemn, great and glorious.

Rio Janeiro, 21st September, 1822.

(Signed) JOE. CLEMENTE PEREIRA.

CITIZENS.

The God of nature made America to be independent, and free!

The God of Nature has kept the Prince Regent in the Brazils, that he might establish the independence of this vast continent. What is our delay! This is the time.—Portugal insults us, America invites us,—Europe beholds us.—The Prince defends us.—Citizens! Let loose the Festival cry—LONG long live the Constitutional Emperor of BRAZILS, Lord Don Peter the First!

THE ARMY.

Orders Respecting the Royal Veteran Battalions.

When Veteran Battalions are formed they are intended exclusively for the reception of meritorious soldiers, who, from wounds, age, or infirmity, are become unequal to the more active duties of the Line.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments of the Line, from which men are transferred to Veteran Battalions, are to send with them the following documents, viz.:—

1. A list of their names, ages, services, &c. extracted from the Regimental Description Book—specifying also the general character of each man, and the cause of his being transferred.

2. A statement of their accounts according to the form prescribed, shewing the period to which each man has been paid—the period for which he has received clothing—the nature of the claims of any man which remain unsettled, stating the cause which prevents the settlement of them—and a list of the necessaries which each man has in his possession at the time of his quitting the regiment from which he is transferred.

The Colonels, or Officers in the command of Royal Veteran Battalions, are required to make an especial report to the Adjutant-General of any man who may arrive at their head-quarters for the purpose of being received into their battalions, without the documents above directed.

The Officers commanding Veteran Battalions are restricted from promoting any Corporal or Private Soldier to the situation of Serjeant, unless they shall previously obtain, through the Adjutant-General, the special authority of the Commander-in Chief, which is granted only in particular cases, as the vacancies which occur in the establishment of Serjeants in the Veteran Battalions are to be filled by Serjeants from the Regular Army, who being unequal, from age or infirmity, to very active service, are recommended by their Commanding Officers for such appointments.

It is to be fully explained to the boys or lads who are enlisted to serve as Drummers or Fifers in a Veteran Battalion, that whenever they attain sufficient age and strength to qualify them for more active duties, they will be transferred to Regiments of Infantry of the Line; and the Commanding Officers of Veteran Battalions are requested to report from time to time to the Adjutant-General, the names, ages and size, of such Drummers as become fit for service in the Regiments of the Line, specifying the Regiments to which they are desirous of being transferred.

The sum of one guinea and half is to be allowed to each Drummer who is transferred from a Veteran Battalion, for the purpose of completing him with such regimental necessaries as he may require. This sum is to be paid by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which any Drummer is transferred.

Non-Commissioned Officers or Private Soldiers are not to be discharged from Veteran Battalions, except they are rendered totally incapable of further service by age, infirmity, or accident.

MILITARY RECORDS.—RECORDS OF THE SERVICES OF REGIMENTS, DIRECTED BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Majesty has been pleased to command, that, with a view of preserving a remembrance of the particular services and achievments of the British army, a national military record of all the battles and actions in which regiments have been, or may be engaged, shall be prepared by the inspector of regimental colours, and deposited in the office of the Adjutant-General; and that this record shall contain the following particulars, viz:—

1st, An account of all the battles or actions in which the troops have been, or may be engaged as aforesaid.

2d, Paintings of the colours and trophies captured in the several engagements.

3d, The names of the officers killed, or wounded, in each action.

4th, The names of those officers, who, in consideration of their gallant services, and meritorious conduct in the said engagements either have been, or may be distinguished and rewarded with titles, medals, or other marks of his Majesty's gracious favour; together with the names of all such non-commissioned officers and privates as may have especially signalized themselves.

5th, A list of the corps engaged in each action, together with painting of such badges and distinctions as his Majesty may have been graciously pleased to authorise to be borne on their standards, colours, and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished conduct and signal intrepidity.

TRIAL OF CORPORAL GEORGE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

President, Colonel Loftus—Members, Colonel the Hon. J. Walpole, Colonel Steele, Major Cowel, Captain Gooch, Captain Cartwright, Lieutenant Bentick, and four others.—Deputy Judge Advocate, Major Wedderburn.

The Judge Advocate stated the case, on the part of the prosecution, to the following effect:—"That the prisoner, from some improper motive, had accused Lieutenant Colonel Gore of very disgraceful conduct. The Colonel had been tried by a Court Martial (as the Members of the Court all knew), and honourably acquitted. He (the Deputy Judge Advocate) should, therefore, call evidence only to prove that the accusations were made by the prisoner, Corporal George, against the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the record of the Colonel's acquittal would be put in, which would be satisfactory evidence to prove they were false, and malicious."

The first witness called was Serjeant Cartland. He stated that he was in the canteen, at Knights-bridge barracks, on or about the 11th of August last; Corporal George, Corporal Perry, Hopkins, Serjeant Powel, and other non-commissioned officers were present. Remembered Corporal George making an accusation against Colonel Gore, though at that time he did not mention the Colonel's name, but only said that it was a Colonel of the Guards. The words used by Corporal George on that occasion were as follows:—"I was the other night in the company of a Colonel of the Guards; we went into two or three public houses, and drank porter together; the Colonel called for the beer and paid for it; Colonel first saw me at a print-shop window, and came and stood before me, and touched my person in a particular manner—went to another window, and the Colonel followed me, and asked me were I was going? I replied, not to any place in particular, and the Colonel then told me to follow him, and we went to a public-house; the Colonel looked into it, and they went to another, and went into the parlour, and had a pot of beer, which the Colonel paid for."

The above witness, in cross-examination, said, that the prisoner did not mention the name of Col. Gore, either before or after he told the above story,

Corporal Perry stated, that he was present with the last witness and others, at the canteen, on or about the 11th of August, heard him tell the tale about Colonel Gore; the language the prisoner used was as follows it was spoken so loud that all present could have heard it:—Col. Gore's servant came into the canteen, and spoke to one of the soldiers present, and when he went out, the prisoner said, "is not this a pretty piece of business? why I was in the company of that man's master, Colonel Gore, the other night, and we went into Nag's Head Public house, in Oxford-street, and had a pot of porter, which the Colonel paid for at the bar; we drank the porter in a parlour near the bar—and after a person came into the parlour, the Colonel left the house." He mentioned the Colonel's name before he commenced the statement, and so loud that all present could hear it. He did not say that he went to three different houses with the Colonel but direct to one public house.

The Judge Advocate asked the witness whether the prisoner did not mention the name of Colonel Gore, either at the time, or after, he made the accusation against him, in the canteen?

The witness said, that George did not mention the name of Col. Gore, till after he had told the tale entirely through.

The Deputy Judge Advocate then stated that, although there was a trifling discrepancy in the evidence of the witnesses, it was clearly established that the prisoner had made the charge imputed to him against Colonel Gore, and the Court was satisfied he had no doubt that the charge was false and wicked!!

The Court, after some consultation, found the prisoner—*Guilty*, and sentenced him to Twelve Months imprisonment in Brixton House of Correction, and to be kept to hard labour!

Assuming the correctness, substantively, of this document—and that such is the fact we verily believe—the whole proceedings in this trial, present a case of perfect novelty. Lieutenant Colonel Gore is brought to a Court Martial—not on the prosecution of Corporal George—for Colonel Woodford was the prosecutor; hence the substantiating of the charge rested not with Corporal George, but with the prosecutor. Had Corporal George been the prosecutor, he might have availed himself of the assistance of Counsel, Solicitor, and Reporter. In such case, the witnesses who proved the *alibi*, must have encountered a severe cross examination, and he could have commanded, not only a general accurate, report, but a full, complete, and *verbatim* statement of all that passed—which, as regards the trial of Lieut. Col. Gore, we confidently assert has never yet appeared. In that report, the rejection of three witnesses tendered by Corporal George is certainly noticed—but the nature of their testimony, which was explained to the Court by Corporal George, is not to be found in such Report.—The acquittal of Lieut. Colonel Gore, under these circumstances led to the trial of Corporal George, the charge against whom is simply the fact of having held the conversation proved by the witnesses. The truth or falsehood of that conversation, was no part of the issue—there was no question before the Court on that point, which had been tried on the Court Martial upon Lieutenant Colonel Gore, over which, as has already been observed, Corporal George had no control. He was called only as a witness, and had no direction of the trial. Such to us appear to be the facts of these extraordinary transactions, in commenting on which, we beg to be distinctly understood, as confining ourselves strictly to the nature of the proceedings—not in the remotest degree meaning to advert to the charge on the trial of Lieut. Col. Gore.

Other circumstances relating to this trial have come to our knowledge, which we feel it unnecessary at present to notice, and therefore suspend our further observations and communications to a future day.—*British Traveller.*

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

A couple having during the week, given notice to the clerk of one of the chapels in Whitehaven, that the banns of their marriage were to be put up, and understanding that their names must be placed for three successive Sundays on the chapel doors, requested that in that case they might be fixed behind the door, as the Act did not forbid it. This is not unlike Lord Rochester's evasion of the Lamp Act, who, as directed by that Act, had a lamp placed before his door, but never lit it, as the Act did not specify that it was necessary to do so.

The following bill affords conclusive proofs of the trouble, expence, and delay, to which candidates for matrimony are subjected by the provisions of the New Marriage Act. It is an actual *fac simile* of a respectable solicitor's bill, made out in a business-like course by his clerk, from the daily memoranda of the office. It is, however, but justice to add, that the solicitor took two guineas for his trouble, the parties not being wealthy.

	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 6, 1822.—Attending Miss A. at my office, she stated that you had applied to the clergyman of this parish for a marriage licence, that he had refused same because he was under age, advising her that the consent of her parents would obviate such objection; she appointed to call on me with her brother, to ascertain what forms would be required.	0	6	8
Perusing 3 Geo. IV., c. 75, being the new Marriage Act, containing 14 very long and special clauses to ascertain under this peculiar case what the law required, the lady not having arrived at the age of 21 years, and being 25.	0	13	4
Attending Miss A. & her brother, pointing out that she must obtain the consent of her parents, and that a certificate of your baptism must be obtained, she wished me to call upon you in the evening for instructions.	0	6	8
Attending you accordingly, when you instructed me as to the place of your birth and baptism. Journey there; but the clerk being from home, I could not obtain same; horse, &c. 12 miles	1	1	0
7.—Attending again, when I saw the clerk; attending at the house of the clergyman, searching for register; having found same, making extract and examining same in order to make oath to the truth thereof; horse, &c.	0	15	0
Attending the Clergyman to ascertain whether he was provided with the forms and licenses; he said he should not have them until Saturday; appointed Sunday for the parties to appear & obtain the license; attending at Miss A.'s father's, informing him thereof; and attending you.	0	13	0
Drawing consent and fair copy.	0	10	0
Attending at Miss A.'s father's house, procuring his signature, as also the mark of his wife, self and clerk, two witnesses being required under the Act, horses &c.	1	1	0
Drawing and engrossing affidavit to the signatures of the parties; duty and oath	0	10	6
Paid for extract.	0	2	6
Attending you to ascertain who could depose as to the persons who had signed the consent being the parents of Miss A., which is also required; when you supplied me with such name.	0	6	8
Sunday, 8.—Attending you at your house; you informed me you had received a letter from the clergyman, stating that he had not got the licenses, and deferred your meeting till to morrow; horse, &c.	0	10	6
Attending to appoint Mr. R. to attend, for the purpose of deposing to his knowledge of the parties.	0	6	8
9.—Attending with you, Miss A. and Mr. R., at the clergyman's; assisting him in preparing the affidavits, when a question arose as to the intention of the clause relating residence; arguing the point, reading over the affidavits to you, explaining same, engaged four hours; horse, &c.	1	1	0
Paid for license.	4	4	0
	£.	8	10

MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF PORTSMOUTH.

[From the *Edinburgh Courant.*]

SIR,—Seeing a paragraph in your paper of Saturday last, respecting the Earl of Portsmouth, affecting to impress the public with a belief that his Lordship's sudden departure from his family originated in some cruelty and indignity practised upon this noble Peer, for which there is not the smallest foundation, the public are requested to suspend their opinion on this *ex parte* paragraph, which had been traced to have originated with the solicitors of the Hon. Newton Fellows, his Lordship's brother and presumptive heir, who has been the secret instrument of taking his Lordship away, or purposes easily to be guessed at.

Soon after the Earl of Portsmouth's marriage with his present Countess, this Mr. Fellowes attempted to procure a commission of lunacy against his noble brother, with a view, ultimately, of setting aside the marriage, he being next in succession to the Earl's honours and estates, and dreading the consequence of his brother's union with so young a lady; but in this he was, to his great mortification, unsuccessful; and the Earl has ever since that time (now between eight and nine years) resided with his lady, but during that period every obstacle has been thrown in the way of their comfort, and which involved much litigation in the English Court of Chancery. It was however, a few months ago, in order to put an end to all further disputes, agreed to leave all matters in difference to the arbitration of a gentleman of the Chancery bar, of the name of Skirrow, and this reference has been proceeding up to the very moment of Lord Portsmouth's *sudden* departure from Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d instant. Lord and Lady Portsmouth have for many months been residing in this city. Her ladyship being in delicate health, and in a state of pregnancy, had put herself under the entire management of Dr. James Hamilton, jun.' whose skill as a physician and accoucheur is as well known as his character for honour and integrity is proverbial, but who had been assailed with scurrilous anonymous letters that Lady Portsmouth had come to Edinburgh to smuggle a child. His Lordship had never left his Lady, my sister, Lady Portsmouth, during the many months they resided in Edinburgh, and uniformly evinced the most conjugal attention and affectionate solicitude for her, and seldom quitted her room except to take a walk or an airing, and pay a morning visit at Mrs. Norton's, at Abbeyhill, a relation of his first Lady.

On Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, his Lordship breakfasted with his Countess, and left her about one o'clock in perfect good humour, to take his walk, telling his Lady he should soon return to her, and take an early dinner at three o'clock. He was soon after seen going along Prince's-street; and on passing the Royal Hotel, Mr. Fletcher Norton, a son of Mrs. Norton, [illegible] of the hotel, and joined his Lordship [illegible] a short conversation, prevailed upon [illegible] Portsmouth to get into Mrs. Norton's [illegible] was waiting for the purpose [illegible]-office, and drove off on the [illegible] They were soon afterwards follow[illegible]rton's chariot with post horses, [illegible] in it of the name of Combe, who had assumed the name of Colonel Cooke, and concurred in the plot, and which overtook Mrs. Norton's coach a few miles beyond Haddington, when they all got into Mr. Norton's chariot, and drove off with the utmost speed, travelling day and night towards London, and proceeded to, and arrived at, Lord Grantley's house, in Surrey, on the Thursday following in the afternoon, thus travelling near 440 miles in 51 hours. His Lordship had not a change of apparel of any description, nor had made the smallest preparation for such a journey. They were pursued to that place, where Mr. Skirrow had joined the party; but all access to Lord Portsmouth was refused by that gentleman; what passed afterwards is unnecessary to repeat. The public will draw their own conclusions on the probability of this extraordinary flight being the spontaneous act of Lord Portsmouth, and on the motives which actuated the promoters of it. I feel it, however, incumbent upon me, to assure the public that I am in possession of evidence to prove that Mr. N. Fellows was privy and accessory to the whole plot, which was conceived and formed shortly after Lady Portsmouth's pregnancy was made known to him. I request you will insert this in your paper.

Your obedient humble servant,

NEWTON HANSON.

Edinburgh, 32, Great King-street, July 30.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE CAPTAIN OWEN.

Heartly, the wretch who stabbed Captain Owen, is suspected to be a participator in Mrs. Donatty's murder; he was removed from Maidstone on board the BELLEROPHON, last Monday week, and on the following Wednesday he was called to work with the other men, which he excused himself from by pleading illness; and on the Thursday, when he was again called, he refused to go; upon which Captain Owen had him brought up, and remonstrated with him in the presence of the other officers. Heartly declared he would not work, but had rather be executed; and indeed wished he had been, in preference to being sent there; to which Captain Owen replied, that he was an ungrateful wretch, both to God, for his long suffering mercy, and to his King, whose clemency he had experienced, when the fellow drew his hand from his bosom, and struck Captain Owen with the knife, as before stated.—It appeared, that he had taken some trouble to rub up the back edge of the knife, and it is supposed, that the chief mate, whose duty it was to set them to work, was his intended victim; it is not known by what means the knife came into his possession.—Until Monday, Captain Owen went on very well, when pain came on slightly, but nothing unfavourable appeared till Tuesday morning, when so great was the inflammation in an hour and a half, that the surgeon took 80 ounces of blood from him at once, and soon after 40 more, besides leaches, which entirely subdued the inflammation; and from that time till Thursday morning he was mending; when he was seized by a violent attack in the bowels, attended with most severe pain, which continued till late at night, and from his low and exhausted state, fatal consequences, were dreaded; but towards morning he obtained some very comfortable sleep, and at eight o'clock on Friday morning was left

much refreshed, and in the opinion of the Doctor altered for the better. The culprit was still in the black hole on board, hardened and sullen.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 10.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(From the *Dublin Morning Post.*]

A singular marriage is likely to be regularly announced in a few days, Unprejudiced towards the parties, we shall give a detail of the affair with as much brevity as possible. A short time since a summons was obtained at the Head Office of police against two individuals, who answer to the names of C. and M. P. to appear before the magistrates, there to hear the accusation of W. N, for aiding and abetting in procuring the intermarriage of Mr. P aged 58. with a Miss M'G., about 13 years old, contrary to the form of the statute provided in such case. &c, The Individuals who had procured this summons were accompanied by the young lady, her mother, and by their agent, Mr. T. Downing, and their legal adviser, Counsellor Huband. It was stated to the Magistrates, that on Sunday the 11th of August, Miss M'G., who had been induced to leave the boarding-school by what she conceived to be the mandate of her mother, but which that mother now declares to be a false document was brought to town and met by Mr. C., who it seems, had been left one of the executors to the will of the young lady's father and by M. P., the bridegroom: the juvenile bride, it seems, next signed a document, termed an assignment of the property to Mr. C. and as now stated imagined that her mother had approved of the union, she accompanied her admirer Mr. P., his friend Mr. C. and a clergyman, to Bridge-street and thence to a mansion in the vicinity of Lucan, where, in the presence of a select few the clergyman pronounced the nuptial benediction. The young bride on her return to town; having, as it is stated, been informed that her mother disapproved of the union, immediately burst into tears, declared what had occurred, and enumerated a variety of circumstances connected with this singular case; she was immediately separated from her admirer, and all the parties who protested against the marriage sought redress from the Magistrates. They, however, were not certain that it came within their jurisdiction, and declined to proceed forward in the matter until the opinion of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench was first obtained. Meantime affidavits were filed by the parties who defended the foregoing appeal and Mr. M. P. and Mr. C, obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and by virtue of such document the young wife was brought before Judge Burton. &c, a few days back, and there regularly claimed by Mr. P. as his bride.

The whole case was heard by the Judges with great patience and attention. Mr. O'Disroll attended on behalf of Messrs. M. P. and C.; Mr. Huband on the other side.

The *habeas* having been dismissed, the little girl was handed over to her mother's care, and Mr. Huband informed Mr. Downing that he was at liberty to proceed against Mr. P. and Mr. C. forthwith: accordingly a summons was on Friday obtained at the Head Office, before the magistrates of which this most singularly case will be again discussed.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN LORD BELFAST AND MR. LAWLESS.

ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, IN THE TOWN OF BELFAST.

(From the *Irishman.*)

This young nobleman met Mr. Lawless yesterday, in Arthur street, in the town of Belfast, and accosted him in the following manner: "Mr. Lawless, you have thought proper to speak of me, within the last six months in a public assembly in this town, in such a manner as is most painful to my feelings. You have reported me as a person that would treat the public opinion of Belfast with contempt and that I would put the petition of the people of Belfast in my breeches pocket. Now, Sir, I should rather you would abstain from alluding to me, or making any reflection on my conduct." To this Mr. Lawless immediately replied, "That Lord Belfast was a public character, and that his conduct, as a Member of the Legislature, was public property, and exposed, like all other legislators, to public animadversion. That he (Mr. Lawless) would always feel it his duty to observe on the conduct of the most distinguished as well as the humblest Member of Parliament." To this Lord Belfast replied—"He did not deny the power of public opinion, but he wished to be done justice to; and it was not justice to say that he put the petition of the people of Belfast in his breeches pocket, who never received the petition." Mr. Lawless immediately answered, "Do you, my Lord, say, on your honour, that you never received the petition of the people of Belfast?" "I do say so, on my honour," replied Lord Belfast. "Then," replied Mr. Lawless, "I have no hesitation in saying, I regret extremely that any expression should have fallen from me in a public assembly painful to your Lordship's feelings, because I spoke under the impression that your Lordship had received the petition, and, having received it, neglected it, or in other words, put it in your breeches pocket."

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF A HORSE.

From an Irish Paper.—Saturday, September 16th, will be Sold, or set up for Sale, at Sligo, *Spanker*, the property of O—— D——; a strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, sinewey, serviceable, strapping, supple, swift, smart, sprightly, sightly, spirited, stirring, spunky shining, sure footed, sleek, showey, smooth, well skinned, sized, and shaped Steel Steed, of superior symmetry, with a small star and snip, square-sized, slender-shouldered, sharp-sighted, and steps super-eminently stately:—free from strain, sprain, stavin, spasms, sinus, strangles, stringhalt, stranguary, suffusion, seed-shedding, sciatica, staggers, seeing, scouring, sellander, sarocele, seams, sorrances, surfeit, strumous-swelling, scratches, shingles spirit, star-gazing, squint, squirt, scurf, scabs, scars, sores, scattering, shuffling, shambling, scampering, straddling, slouching, or skue-stunted gait, or symptoms of secretion, or sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff-mouthed, shabby-coated sinew-shrunk, spur-galled, tar-footed, slight-carcased, saddle-backed, [illegible] toothed, short-winded, splay-footed, slim-[illegible], sag cared, surbate, skin-scabbed, [illegible], shoulder-shotten, stepped, or stark-[illegible] is sound in the shanks, sweet [illegible] and stifle-joint:—has [illegible] snagle-teeth, snaious-[illegible]teen, sand-cracks, setfasts, chirrous, scissures, scrophulous, or strumous sores, swelled sheath, sarcoma, stegnosis in stalling, or shattered hoofs. Nor is he sour, silky, surly, stubborn, or sullen in temper:—neither shy nor skittish slow, sluggish, squabby, or stupid;—he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops shakes, strides, snuffles, snivels, slavers, shudders, scrambles, snorts, spatters, scranches, swallows his wind, stumbles or stocks in his stall or stable and scarcely or seldom sweats. Has a shewy, stylish switch tail or stern, and a safe set of shoes on. Can subsist on soil, stubble, sainfoin, sheaf-oats, spoon-wort, strawsedge, sorrage, or scutch-grass; carries, *sixteen stone with surprising speed in his stroke*, over a six-foot sod or stone wall. His sire was the sly, Sober-sides, on a sister of Swindle-shanks (from the select stud of Squire Splashaway) by Sanpsoe, a sporting son of Sparkler's (by that semenific superlative stallion Stingo), which won the sweepstakes and subscription plates last season at Strangford. His selling price, seventy-six pounds, sixteen shillings, and sixpence, sterling.

At the same time will be Sold or Swopped, as a snug, safe, substantial, serviceable, second-hand Saddle, with secure stuffing, seat, skirts, straps, stirrups, studs, and a strong surcingle. Also a solid silver snaffle, and sharp steel spurs.

History of Insects. From the 73d number of the *Edinburgh Review.*

"The account of the ant of Barbadoes, the Formica sacchavivora, is almost terrific; and we refer to it, because we know the authority to be good. We do not mean by this to insinuate that the word of the respectable authors is not valid. On the contrary, we think their own observations worthy of all confidence. But it is at the same time obvious, that they are somewhat too trusting—may we use the word credulous?—with regard to many of their quotations from others. Perhaps this is an unavoidable effect of entomology, instead of that 'suspension of judgment' which we were promised from this study. But, indeed, if we admit all that Huber, Kirby and Spence have told us about bees and ants (an article on which will be found in one of our past Numbers), and there seems no reason to withhold our assent, it is not very easy to say what we are not to believe respecting this most extraordinary part of creation. The ant in question appeared, it seems, 'about seventy years ago' in such infinite hosts in the island of Granada,' as to put a stop to the cultivation of the sugar-cane. 'A reward of 20,000*l.* was offered to any one who should discover an effectual mode of destroying them. Their numbers were incredible: they descended from the hills like torrents; and the plantations as well as every path and road for miles, were filled with them.' Rats, mice, reptiles, birds, and even some of the domestic quadrupeds were killed by them. 'Streams of water opposed only a temporary obstacle to their progress; the foremost rushing blindly on to a certain death, and fresh armies continually following, till a bank was formed of the carcases of those that were drowned, sufficient to dam up the waters, and allow the main body to pass over in safety below. They even rushed into the fires that were lighted to stop them. This pest was at length exterminated by a hurricane.

Of all the descriptions of armies of locusts that we have read, nothing comes near to that of Major Moore, the well-known author of the Hindoo Pantheon. When at Poonah, 'he was witness to an immense army' of these animals, 'which ravaged the Mahratta country, and 'was supposed to have come from Arabia.'—The column which they 'composed, extended '(as Major Moore was informed) five hundred 'miles; and so compact was it, when on the 'wing that, like an eclipse, it completely hid 'the sun, so that no shadow was cast by any 'object; and some lofty tombs, distant from 'his residence not two hundred yards, were 'rendered quite invisible.' Hasselquist tells us, that the Pacha of Tripoli once raised an army of 4000 men, to fight the locusts that had invaded his dominions. Queen Christina on the same principle, had a train of artillery in her study to war against the fleas. Of such enemies as these it may fairly be said, that their strength is in their weakness. Man, with all his machinery and his strategy, is not a match for these myriads of insignificent-looking creatures that assail him in all quarters; in his liver, his stomach, his skin, his house, his books, his food, his pleasures, and his repose. There is scarcely one of them all that might not drive him out of creation, were there no remedies provided against the consequences of that fertility with which they are so conspicuously gifted. The termes, or white ant of the East and West Indies, is the most dexterous, at least in the art of demolishing the wood of houses, and other matters of a solid nature. In a few nights they will destroy all the timber-work of a large apartment, leaving nothing but the external coats of the wood, which, in the end, they also demolish. These operations are carried on by a regular system of mining. Kœmpfer, an author worthy of all credit, relates that, during one night, the termites entered from the floor into one of the legs of his table; traversing the board in the same manner by a concealed passage as big as his finger, and returning down through the opposite leg into the floor below. They have even attacked and destroyed ships.

It has been said, that man is the only animal that makes war on his own species. But the insects, who out do us in so many things, vie with us in that species of policy too. The mantes have their forelegs somewhat in the shape of a sabre; so that they can cut off their antagonist's head, or cleave him down the middle, as dexterously as ever did Serjeant Shaw.

The virality of some insects is a very provoking circumstance to us miserable mortals who die when the brains are out—and long before. The females of moths and butter-flies will not die upon any provocation, till they have laid their eggs. There are fifty, and fifty more, that all go on living and performing all their usual functions without wings or legs, or heads, or intestines. They are as confortable when impaled on a pin, and stuck into a pill-box, as in their native element. At least they make love, and eat each other; and what more is wanted to prove that they are happy? Some mites will live in alcohol (Acarus vegetans); so do the coccinellæ. Dr. Franklin brought flies from America in a pipe of Madeira, and revived them in London. Caterpillers may be frozen to the hardness of a stone, and yet revive. We know not why all these creatures should not be immortal. Many resist drowning for a long time; but Dr. Reeve found living larvæ in a hot spring in the Valais, the temperature of which was 208; and we have Lord Bute's authority that, in the boiling springs of Albano, there were not only confervæ living, but 'black beetles, which died on being taken out and plunged into cold water.'

We shall content ourselves here with enumerating a few of the most remarkable things done by insects, as there is a vast deal relating to the ordinary business of their lives, which is neither very much varied nor very interesting. The important thing is to show that they do not proceed by a blind impulse, but accommodate themselves to varying circumstances.

The scarabæus vernalis lays its eggs in small balls of dung, which it rolls up for that purpose: but if it meets with a sheep pasture, it is wise enough to adopt what it finds ready made. The caterpillar of the common yellow butterfly fastens itself to a wall by means of a silk thread, which, to insure its adhesion, is attached to a flat preparatory web laid on the stone. But upon being furnished with a piece of muslin, in stead of the latter, it fastened the thread without any precious preparation. Thus, many other insects, if deprived of the subtances which they commonly use for their nests, will find substitutes in something else. On a similar principle of accommodation, many of them alter their plans if disconcerted by an accident; varying them in such a manner as to meet the exigencies of the new case. The end of a cylindrical cell, constructed for the head of a caterpillar, having been cut off, and there being no room to replace it properly, the animal changed its place and adapted it to receive the tail; making a new head piece at the other end. In the beautiful geometrical web of the garden-spider, many guys are required to keep it tense, and to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. These, however, cannot be fixed by any invariable rule, as they depend on the forms and distances of the various supports. Moreover, it is easy to see that they are distributed always according to the necessities of the case. If the position of a branch is altered, or a support taken away, a new guy is carried out to some convenient part; and, when it comes to blow, the spider may be seen strengthening his standing rigging, exactly at the places where his building is in want of most support. Dr. Darwin remarked that a wasp, which he watched, attempted to carry away a large fly which it had caught; when, after various attempts, in which the wind, by acting on the dead animal's wings had impeded its flight, it alighted on the ground with its prize, stripped off the wings, and then bore away the carcase with ease. The same has been observed in the case of other insects, compelled, after several trials, to the necessity of biting away one part after another, till they had reduced their prey to a size capable of entering their holes. In bees and ants, the resources of this nature are endless; but some of them were formerly noticed in our remarks on Huber's work; and we have now no space to dwell much longer on the subject.

That insects have the power of communicating their ideas, or intentions, or wishes to each other, seems fully ascertained by the very pointed experiments of Huber, and by many other observers. [illegible] known to communicate its discovery of a piece of prey to its fraternity; and, in the same way, both these and other insects, when unable to execute some particular thing alone, are known to go and fetch assistance. According to Huber, the antennæ are the organs of communication, and the intelligence is conveyed by particular modes of contact.

LAW.

NEWCASTLE UPON-TYNE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

BELL V. HILL.—SLANDER.

The court was completely crowded long before the outer doors were opened, and it was not till after repeated orders and threats that a passage could be opened for counsel or witnesses in the cause.

Messrs. Sergeant Hullock, Losh, and Littledale, were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, Cookson, and Tindall for the defendant.

Mr. Sergeant HULLOCK.—It falls to my lot to lay before you one of the most cruel and serious injuries that was ever inflicted on a virtuous female character. Miss Bell has had her best prospects destroyed and her health permanently injured by a libellous letter, written anonymously, but which I shall clearly bring home to the defendant. I have only to explain to you the circumstances of the parties, and the letter for which this action is brought. Miss Jane Bell is a young woman about 30 years of age, who lives with her brother, with whom she has been in partnership as venders of china, in North Shields. Her father died about two years since. About three years ago she became acquainted with a Mr. Sissison, of Hull who was, in every respect her equal, and who soon afterwards paid her every attention which generally precedes a more intimate relation. He will tell you that a time was fixed for their marriage before her father's death, which took place in 1820, and that July last year was again appointed, and that the marriage would then have taken place but for the anonymous letter now to be proved to have been sent by the defendant. Early in July Mr. Sissison wrote a letter to Miss Bell, which indicated a change in his opinion. She wrote for explanation, and he stated that the change in his mind arose from information reflecting on her character and virtue. She naturally inquired what information had been received, and from what quarter it had come. Her brother went to Hull, and Mr. Sissison stated that he had received two anonymous letters. An arrangement was made, by which he gave up the letter this day produced before you. It is written in obscure language, and the imputations are conveyed in ambiguous terms; but it contains imputations which rendered it imprudent in Mr. Sissison's view to have any further connexion with a female of such character. The defendant, you will be surprised to hear, is a minister of Methodists, and has been in that character in North Shields for about a year and a half. Surely, if the case is made out to your satisfaction, no damages can be thought too large for such a libel. I understand the defence to be set up is, that Mr. Hill is not the author of this letter. I cannot help wishing, for the credit of human nature, that it could be proved that he is not the author. The effect of his being proved the author must be to make him infamous all his life. I will read to you the letter; it is dated the 8th of June, 1821; it is addressed to, to John Sissison, evidently by mistake for his brother. "Sir, excuse haste, *brevity*, and obscurity; you are engaged in an affair in this place which will prove your ruin except Providence prevent. As a friend I warn you of your danger. May God help you, you are cruelly deceived;

instantly break off the connexion; better spend your days in a prison than continue it. 'The prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself.' Ask any respectable person in North or South Shields for the truth of this letter, except Dr. O. O. my friend, be advised; I could end this with a name that would easily convince you, but I forbear. Pray make further inquiry."

The same quotatoin.—"The prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself," is found in a letter admitted to be written by Mr. Hill. The expression "O my friend, be advised," was also found in a letter of his writing. This gentleman seems to have considered himself Providence, and was therefore to prevent the marriage. If this letter be proved to have been written by the defendant, I need say nothing with respect to damages. As fathers and brothers, you can consider no damages too much for such an injury.

John Bell.—I am the brother of Jane Bell. I know William Sissison of Hull. There was an engagement between them. The marriage was delayed by the death of my father. Early in July, 1821, it was afterwards fixed to take place. That time was not kept. I went to Hull. I received the paper produced from Mr. Sissison.

By Mr. Scarlett.—I am 40. My sister may be 38. She is not 39. She lived with me since my father's death. We always lived together. My father was a ship builder. I am a ship surveyor. The property was to be divided between us. I can't say what property she has. I can't swear what property. As far as I can tell, my father left 80l. in money, and the furniture of the house. I have three sisters, but one of them was unfortunately married, and received her share before my father's death. I had the 80l. in stock as a glass and china-merchant. I am now declining business. I am selling off at prime cost. My sister has got part of the 80l. in valuables, clothes, and furniture. I can't tell how much, our interests have been so interwoven together. I borrowed no money, and she borrowed none for clothes. I cannot tell what my sister did. I believe she has borrowed money for clothes, with an idea to leave this country when our business is wound up. There was about 120l. left in furniture. My eldest sister may have received 20l. or 30l. I don't know how she is to pay the expenses of this action. She has many wealthy friends. I believe she has borrowed money, I don't know that it was with the express view of paying the express of this action. I gave no security to the attorney. I believe I may give my oath that I am not security for money borrowed with the express view of paying this action. I am joint security with her for 30l. which I received from Mr. Spence, and gave to her. I believe I cannot answer what she did with it. That that money has not been paid to the attorney I do not know positively. I don't know into whose hands the money has got. I can swear I understood it was a delicate business, and spoke little about it. The attorney told my sister he could not go on without money. I cannot say that I believe he got the money. My father died in October. 1820.

By Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—Her health is very bad. Her mind is considerably deranged at times.

John Carr.—I believe that letter to be in the hand writing of Mr. Hill, the defendant. I have seen the defendant write several times.

By Mr. Cookson.—I swear I saw him write four times: twice in writing quarterly tickets, once with a *vine* (pencil) in the pulpit, when I sat below. I saw him writing in a person's house at Bligh. I was at the same table. I got one ticket for myself. The person's name was written on every ticket. I have my own name in my pocket. I know a Mr. Beel. I don't know whether I had any conversation with him respecting Mr. Hill's handwriting. I am sure I did not tell him that I knew nothing about Mr. Hill's handwriting. I told him that I did not see Mr. Hill write a letter. If I had any conversation with Mr. Beel, it was that. I don't know whether I had any conversation with Beel. I swear that I did not say to Beel that I could not swear to the handwriting. I was at Mr. Beel's house a fortnight ago. I don't recollect having any conversation about Hill's handwriting. I am a Methodist.

By Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—Mr. Beel is a trustee for the chapel. I went expressly on business respecting the chapel. The number of tickets signed in my presence was 13. I have seen several letters from Mr. Hill to us official men in the society. I am one of the stewards.

By Mr. Scarlett.—There are six stewards. I am a class-leader. The class-leader gives lectures and receives from them the sentiments of their minds whatever they be. I am not a Deity to receive confession. I don't pretend to give absolution; that belongs to a higher power, you know.

Wm. Little.—I have known Mr Hill ten years. He has been two years Methodist minister at North Shields. I have seen him write frequently, and I received one letter from him. I am circuit steward. I have often sat beside him when he wrote at circuit meetings. The last time he took care not to write. He sometimes forgot himself, and took the pen and threw it down, as if he was scalded. It was after this business began. I believe that letter to be in the handwriting of Mr. Thomas Hill. I know his hand perfectly. I had too much reason to know it.

By Mr. Brougham.—I am a draper. Not more active in this case than I ought to be. I have not paid money for it. I talked about it. I was not equally for both sides. My conscience would not allow me To be impartial?—I have been one of four, not a committee. I went about showing the letter to six or seven people in vindication of my character. You have been charged?—No. Stop, now. It is my time now, that is our way here, though not yours. You have been charged with taking part against Mr Hill and you showed the letter to six in your vindication?—Yes. Precious Mr. Owen was one at the consultation: accepted Mr. Potter was another. An arbitration was proposed. They would object to me. I swear I never said I thought the handwriting was Mr. Beel's. I did say it was like a woman's hand, it was so small. I won't swear that I did not a month after I saw it, and at a public leaders' meeting, say it was a woman's hand. I never said it after discovering it was his hand. I mean by discovering, perceiving it to be his writing. I don't recollect saying before 20 persons that I believed it to be a woman's hand. There have been differences upon this occasion among us. The congregation have been divided in opinion respecting Mr Hill. He and I never had any disputes before this. On the Oxley question—on the Oxley controversy—I think we did not take opposite sides. There was some conversation about Mr Oxley not attending to rule as a leader, by not attending meetings and paying money.

By Mr. Sergeant Hullock.—I had a conversation about a disagreeable business at Bligh. The friends there had a misunderstanding with Mr. Hill. I blamed him, but I had no dispute. He apologized for expressions in letters he wrote. We had a meeting, and thought we settled it, but it was not fully settled. I must confess it was by comparing I discovered the letter to be Mr. Hill's writing. I arrived at belief by comparison.

The witness wished to go into comparisons of expressions in the letter, but he was not allowed.

Michael [illegible] have seen Mr. Hill with the pen in his [illegible] writing, more than once—more than twice, not say more than thrice. I had no letter [illegible] from him. I did in the order of [illegible] bound up. I have seen a letter of [illegible] that is admitted to be his hand[illegible] letter is Thos. Hill's handwr[illegible]

By M[illegible]—I am a bricklayer. I have seen that letter three times before. [illegible]ne Bell showed it first, and I said I thought it was Mr. Hill's. Not long after I said I thought I might be mistaken. I swear I did not say I did not believe it to be his handwriting. I did not write it.—Ah—I did sign my name that it was not his handwriting. Mr. Hill came to me and said, "Friend Cook, you used to be my friend, but you have said the letter was my handwriting Perhaps you have changed your mind—others have;" and I signed the paper for the sake of peace among the congregation. I did not sign that it was cruel and unjust to say that it was Mr. Hill's writing. I did not see those words. Mr. Hill said, Thomas Boddam wrote the paper I signed, and I said if he did, then Boddam wrote the anonymous letter. Mr. Hill said he himself wrote that part at the top.

By Mr. Losh.—I did not read the paper I signed. It was not read to me. I did not know what it contained. I signed it to keep down tumult in the country and for peace. Thomas Hill told me there would be tumult.

Wm. Oxley.—I know the defendant. I saw him write, perhaps 5 or 6 times. I saw him write when I visited professionally. I am a doctor of physic. I saw him writing at quarterly meetings. I received letters from him. That letter I believe to be Thos. Hill's, the defendant's. I know Miss Bell. She has been for the last 12 months in a very ill state of health. She is now better, after a sea-voyage. Her health had been previously very good. Her mind has been very bad, under great nervous irritability, bordering on derangement, owing to anxiety and want of rest.

By Mr. Tindall.—I never had doubts about the hand-writing. I never thought it Mr. Moss's. I charged Mr. Moss with writing the anonymous letter before I saw it. I never, to my recollection, said it was like Mr. Moss's handwriting. To the best of my knowledge I never said I did not believe it to be Mr. Hill's, I have practised in North Shields for 20 years. Before this I was on good terms with Mr. Hill. I said to Mr. Wingrave "If this action will not do, something else will," I had heard the plaintiff say she should bring an action unless the whole correspondence between Sissison and Hill was laid before her. My proposal to Mr. Wingrave was to bring Mr. Hill to be tried before the district meeting of preachers. I have not been very active in getting witnesses. I was in Hull, going to see my children in Lincolnshire. I brought letters to show Mr. Sissison and Mr. Cookman; but as to collecting evidence, it was none of my business. It was in December.

Lionel Hepple.—That letter addressed to me I received from Mr. Hill. I believe it to be his hand-writing as signed by him.

Wm. Little was recalled to prove the last letter and the anonymous one to have the same water-mark; but his Lordship thought it quite irrelevant, and it was not given in evidence. The sameness of expressions in that letter and the anonymous letter was also refused as evidence.

Wm. Sissison.—I am a currier at Hull. My brother John is married, and has a family. My acquaintance with Miss Bell commenced in 1819. I paid my addresses to her, and she received them in the character of one that was to be her husband. I knew her father. The time was fixed generally for the marriage, but not particularly, before his death, and again for July 1821. It has not taken place. The real cause was the receipt of two anoymous letters. That letter I believe to be one of them. I refused to marry her. The contents of that letter formed some part of my reason. The two letters came by successive posts. I have not the other letter. In North Shields I had some acquaintances, besides the plaintiff's family. I knew Mr. Hill and Dr. Oxley before I received the letter. I have seen Mr. Hill since. My recollection does not serve me with any precise conversation with him on this subject I had conversation with him on the subject. There

was an action brought against me. I was present at a conversation between Mr. Hill and a third party, at Hull. He sent me a note from York, intimating that he would be at Hull. We met at Mr. Highfield's. He never did state his object in coming. I don't recollect any part of the conversation. I think no letters were produced. I can't tell the month. I recollect that Mr. Hill asserted that he never wrote the anonymous letter. It was delivered up before that.

By Mr. SCARLETT.—I am 33. I saw Miss Bell first at Hull in 1819. She had made a long visit there. I went in October to see her in Shields. I caused inquiries to be made in consequence of the letter. I applied to two friends who were going to Shields. The reports I received from them was partly the cause of breaking off the engagement. I have got a release from Miss Bell this morning. That anonymous letter was the cause of inquiries; and the result of the letter, and inquiries and subsequent conduct of Miss Bell, was the breaking off the connexion. I did not see her, but I heard from her frequently. Her letters were partly the cause of breaking off. I had no large expectations of property; I did not expect that she was entirely without property. By Dr. O, I certainly understand Dr. Oxley.

Mrs. Wawn was called, but represented to be unable to come, being lame in consequence of being thrown last night out of a gig. The letter was then read in evidence.

Mr. Sissison was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Scarlett, said he would not have broken off the marriage if the result of the inquiry had been highly honourable to Miss Bell.

By the COURT.—It produced no other effect than to make me inquire and suspend my resolution till the result was known. If the result had been different, I believe the connexion would not have been broken off.

By Mr. Sergeant HULLOCK.—I did not make inquiry of Mr. Hill in the first instance.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said the letter did not say a word of character, but only caution; though he did not approve of the terms—*Nonsuit.*

[*The Courier*,—*August* 13.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday John Gillespie, second mate of the merchant schooner *Ate*, now lying in the London-docks, accompanied by James Nowlan, the cook, and two others of the crew, belonging to the same vessel, appeared before Mr. HALLS, the sitting magistrate, and requested him to assist them in obtaining redress from their Captain, for very gross and unwarrantable outrages committed upon them while on the coast of Africa.

The following narrative of the circumstances which gave rise to this application was related by Gillespie and Nowlan:—

The *Ate* belonged to a Mr. Wells, a master tailor at the east end of the town, and she was sent on a speculative voyage to the coast of Africa last year, under the command of a Capt. Webb. The applicants formed part of her company. When on their voyage, and after their arrival of the coast of Africa the Captain conducted himself in a very tyrannical manner towards them, and repeatedly punished them for the least fancied infraction of his orders. On the 16th of February last the vessel was lying a short distance from a part of the coast peopled entirely by savages, several of whom had come on board for the purpose of trading. In the course of the day Gillespie was ordered by the captain to get the seamen's chests upon deck, but Gillespie objected, upon the ground that the blacks would pilfer their clothes. The captain upon this got into a furious passion, and ordered some of the blacks to lash his arms behind him and throw him overboard. This command was readily obeyed by the Africans, and the arms of the unfortunate mate were soon so tightly secured as to prevent the possibility of using them either for defence or preservation. In this state, the blacks, by the order of the captain, shove him over the vessel's side; but luckily not into the ocean, for one of the schooner's boats had just before been lowered alongside, and he fell into it. The Captain for the moment gave no further orders respecting him, but ran to Nowlan, the poor old cook, who was chopping wood on the windlass end, and desired him to get up the chests. He said it was not in his power, he was not able to get them up, upon which the Captain put a pistol to his breast, and drawing a cutlass held it over his head, and with an oath desired him to jump into the boat. Nowlan begged him not to use any violence, as he should go quietly, and he got into the boat with Gillespie. Twelve of the blacks then jumped into the boat, and rowed towards the shore. Instead, however, of landing immediately, they rowed up a sort of river or creek, running inland for about six miles, and then went ashore. They tied their two prisoners together, and travelled with them through a forest for about six or seven miles further, when they lay down under a tree; Gillespie and Nowlan having each a log of wood tied to his legs to prevent an escape. In this state they continued, expecting nothing less than to be murdered whenever it should please the fancy of their guards to despatch them, until the next morning when to their most agreeable surprise they were suddenly released from their shackles, and conducted to a settlement a short distance off, where they were treated with kindness, and in a few hours afterwards were sent back to the schooner in a large canoe. They learned then that they owed their deliverance to the benevolent and spirited interference of an English resident trader named Simpson, who happened to be on board the schooner when the two men were sent ashore. He followed as speedily as possible, and having ascertained the route they had taken, followed them up the country. Having reached the settlement, he waited upon the Chief, or King of the natives there, and made a spirited remonstrance upon the detention of his two countrymen, assuring him that if they were not immediately delivered up, all trade must instantly cease, and no more English vessels would come there. His sable Majesty was alarmed at this threat, and he not only ordered the two men to be released, but fed them, and sent them alongside the *Ate*, in his own royal canoe. On their getting aboard the schooner, the captain assembled all hands upon deck, and said, "Now you must know that I am a justice of the peace here, and have the law all in my own hands, and I will show my authority; you have not been punished half enough, and I shall send you ashore again. He had no sooner concluded this speech than he sent Gillespie, Nowlan, and two others ashore, and left them there for several days without any other food than some raw [illegible] understood), which they got from [illegible] change for a knife or two. They were, however, taken on board the schooner again when she was about to leave the coast, and were treated with tolerable kindness. On their way home, the vessel touched at St. Mary's a new English colony on the African coast, and they reported all that had happened to the Governor, who said he could do nothing for them there, and advised them, as they had only a voyage of six or seven weeks before them, to navigate the vessel home, and to take the first opportunity of making a formal complaint when they arrived in London. They arrived in the London-docks last week, and were advised to apply at Bow-street for redress.

Mr. HALLS said their story was a very extraordinary one, and expressed some doubts about the truth of it.

The complainants declared their readiness to swear to all they had stated, and one of their shipmates who had not been a sufferer, stepped forward and assured the Magistrate it was perfectly true.

Mr. HALLS asked what speculation the vessel went upon, as he strongly suspected, from all he had heard, that she was intended for the slave trade.

The men said they could not tell exactly what was intended to be done, but there were no irons on board, nor any other appearance of preparations for a human cargo.

The Magistrate said he was glad to hear them say so, for he assured them, if it had been as he suspected, they would have had no redress from him. A complaint of cruel treatment would come with a very ill grace indeed from men engaged in that diabolical traffic. As it was however, they might have their warrant. A warrant was accordingly made out against the Captain for an assault.

The Times, *August* 28.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Mr. Green the aeronaut ascended in his balloon at Cheltenham on Tuesday se'nnight, accompanied by Mr. Griffith. Some villain cut one of the cords sustaining the car, and the consequence was, that on their descent they were dragged, owing to the car hanging to one side, and both gentlemen severely, if not dangerously hurt.

On Friday se'nnight, in a coal-pit belonging to the Earl of Londsdale, Henry Fitzsimmons unscrewed the top of his Davy's safety-lamp, (to seek for his beer-bottle) which immediately caused an explosion. The fatal effect was, that five persons were scorched, one of whom is not expected to recover, and Fitzsimons, the author of the mischief, is dead.

Miraculous Escape.—On Thusday an inquest was held on the body of one John Barke, killed by falling from a scaffold four stories high. The deceased, in company with another man, was repairing a building, and they fell down together verdict, "Accidental Death."—But the remarkable part of the circumstance is, that the survivor *pitched upon his feet*, and received not the slightest injury; he appeared before the Coroner and his jury, to relate the melancholy fate of his companion.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Milne on the body of a woman, found dead in a ditch near Hulard Hall—the melancholy effects of drunkenness; verdict accordingly.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Poetry.

TO A LOG OF WOOD UPON THE FIRE.

When Horace, as the snows descended
On Mount Socrate, recommended
That Logs be doubled,
Until a blazing fire arose,
I wonder whether thoughts like those
Which in *my* noddle interpose,
His fancy troubled.

Poor Log! I cannot hear thee sigh,
And groan, and hiss, and see thee die,
To warm a Poet,
Without evincing thy success,
And as thou wanest less and less,
Inditing a farewell address,
To let thee know it.

Peeping from earth—a bud unveil'd,
Some "husky bourne" or dingle hail'd
Thy natal hour.
While infant winds around thee blew,
And thou wert fed with silver dew,
And tender sun- beams oozing through
Thy leafy bower.

Earth—water—air—thy growth prepared;
And if perchance some Robin, scared
From neighbouring manor,
Perch'd on thy crest, it rock'd in air,
Making his ruddy feathers flare
In the sun's ray, as if they were
A fairy banner.

Or if some Nightingale impress'd
Against thy branching top her breast,
Heaving with passion,
And in the leafy nights of June
Outpour'd her sorrows to the moon,
Thy trembling stem thou didst attune
To each vibration.

Thou grew'st a goodly tree, with shoots
Fanning the sky, and earth- bound roots
So grappled under,
That thou whom perching birds could swing,
And Zephyrs rock with lightest wing,
From thy firm trunk unmoved didst fling
Tempest and thunder.

Thine offspring leaves—death's annual prey,
Which Herod Winter tore away
From thy caressing,
In heaps, like graves, around thee blown,
Each morn thy dewy tears have strown,
O'er each thy branching hands been thrown
As if in blessing.

Bursting to life another race,
At touch of Spring, in thy embrace
Sported and fluttered;
Aloft, where wan on breezes play'd,
In thy knit-boughs have ringdoves made
Their nest, and lovers in thy shade
Their vows have utter'd.

How oft thy lofty summits won
Morn's virgin smile,, and hail'd the sun
With rustling motion;
How oft in silent depths of night,
When the moon sail'd in cloudless light,
Thou hast stood awe-struck at the sight,
In hush'd devotion—

Twere vain to ask: for, doom'd to fall,
The day appointed for us all!
O'er thee impended:
The hatchet, with remorseless blow,
First laid thee in the forest low,
Then cut thee into logs—and so
Thy course was ended.

But not thine use—for moral rules,
Wor h all the wisdom of the schools,
Thou may'st bequeath me;
Bidding me cherish those who live
Above me, and the more I thrive,
A wider shade and shelter give
To those beneath me.

So when Death lays his axe to me,
I may resign, as calm as thee,
My hold terrestrial;
Like thine my latter end be found
Diffusing light and warmth around,
And like thy smoke, my spirit bound
To realms celestial.

Varieties.

"————————————So We'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mysery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."————SHAKSPEARE.

DR. FRANKLIN.—The following is the conclusion of a will made by Dr. Franklin as early as the year 1757, on the eve of sailing to England. It has, we believe, never before been in print.

"And now humbly returning sincere thanks to God for producing me into being, and conducting me hitherto through life so happily, so free from sickness, pain and trouble, and with such a competency of this world's goods as might make a reasonable mind easy; that he was pleased to give me such a mind, with moderate passions, or so much of his gracious assistance in governing them, and to free it early from ambition, avarice, and superstition, common causes of much uneasiness to men; that he gave me to live so long in a land of liberty, with a people that I love, and raised me, though a stranger, so many friends among them, bestowing on me, moreover, a loving and prudent wife, and dutiful children; for these and all other innumerable mercies and favours, I bless that Being of Beings who does not disdain to care for the meanest of his creatures. And I reflect on those benefits received with the greater satisfaction, as they gave me such a confidence in his goodness as will, I hope, enable me always in all things to submit freely to his will, and to resign my spirit cheerfully into his hands whenever he shall please to call for it; reposing myself securely in the lap of God and Nature, as a child in the arms of an affectionate parent.

"B FRANKLIN."

ONE HUNDRED MILES IN TWELVE HOURS.—The Huntingdonshire galloway, 14 hands one inch high, and six years old the property of Mr. C. Franklin, started on the 25th August, at two o' clock, in the morning over an eight mile piece of ground, near Biggleswade, to perform the above great undertaking It was for 1,000 sovereigns, and was to be performed within six weeks from the 23d of July, to trot only. Heavy stakes were pending upon the issue of the event. The horse won by eight minutes and a half, and was never distressed. His rider (Stanton) carried nine stone. The horse was baited in the 26th, 42d, and 65th miles, a small quantities, and fed well; and if pushed, with two riders, could have performed the distance in less time by an hour. Mr. A. Dalley and Capt. Braithwaite were the umpires. A gentleman of the name of Billingshurst betted 50 guineas that he galloped over eight hundles in 25 minutes, and won it easy, having a minute to spare.—*Country paper.*

FEMALE PEDESTRIANISM.—A widow woman, named Wilson, at the advanced age of 78 years, lately travelled from a village in Westmoreland, on a visit to her son, who is landord of the King's Head public-house, in Mansfield. The distance in 180 miles, which she performed on foot in five days, making an average of 36 miles per day.

SPANISH P[illegible]d and the king are so counted in [illegible] of this country, that the same title of *Majesty* is applied to both. You hear from the pulpit the duties which we owe to *both Majesties*; and a foreigner is often surprised at the hopes expressed by the Spaniards, that *his Majesty* will be pleased to grant them life and health for some years more. I must add a very ludicrous circumstance arising from this absurd form of speech. When the priest, attended by the clerk, and surrounded by eight or ten people bearing lighted flambeaux, has broken into the chamber of a dying person, and gone through a form of prayer, half Latin, half Spanish, which lasts for about twenty minutes, one of the sacramental wafers is taken out of a little gold casket, and put into the mouth of the patient as he lies in bed. To swallow the wafer without the loss of any particle,—which, according to the Council of Trent (and I fully agree with the Fathers) contains the same Divine Person as the whole,—is an operation of some difficulty. To obviate therefore the impropriety of lodging a sacred atom, as it might easily happen, in a bad tooth, the clerk comes forth with a glass of water, and in a firm and loud voice asks the sick person, "Is his Majesty gone down? The answer enables the learned clerk to decide whether the passage is to be expedited by means of his cooling draught.—*Letters from Spain by Don Lucadio Doblado.*

Extraordinary Feat in Swimming.—On Saturday afternoon last, about five o'clock, and about the time of high water Mr. Claude, of Liverpool, swam across the Mersey, from George's Pier to Woodside, a distance of nearly a mile, in twenty-nine minutes; he immediately returned across the river, and reached the Old Quay Pier (a similar distance) in forty minutes being the first instance known of any person accomplishing such a task. He swam again from the shore with intention of dressing himself in a boat in the middle of the river, but, finding himself sufficiently vigorous, he proceeded a third time across the river, and actually landed at Seacombe-point, a distance of considerably more than a mile in forty-six minutes, after having been immersed in the water nearly two hours. On returning to Liverpool in a boat he assisted in rowing.

An amorous youth and a blooming damsel, within one hundred miles of Ulverston, having resolved to tie the matrimonial noose, had the banns published; but the sighing swain, finding himself deficient in the 'needful,' canvassed all his friends for a supply, but in vain. Not to be driven from his purpose by trifling discouragements, he ordered the bride and her friends to repair to church, while he again scoured the town for cash. Finding his second application equally as unsuccessful as the first, he resolutely *enlisted into the Lancashire Militia*—got married with part of the bounty, handed the rest to the smiling bride, and thus became a son of Mars and a disciple of Hymen at the same time.

The Mahometans say there are five things which a wise man will grant no hopes upon:—the colour of a cloud, because imaginary; the friendship of the covetous, because mercenary; beauty, because frail; praise, because airy; and the pleasure of this world, because deceitful.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY M. D. CRUZ, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OR INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their orders.